

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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LAST EDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GERMAN STATESMEN AGREE

DAILY INDEX FOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

RECEIVER FOR BAY STATE ROAD SOUGHT

port, and branch lines to Dedham,
Walpole.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

DECEMBER 7 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

"In the name of the citizens of Mon-

telegraphed for building materials and bedding. The message was sent to 30

A. C. Ratschesky of the Massachusetts

commandeered steamer Calvin Austin to transport supplies to Halifax, this afternoon.

ONE CANDIDATE FOR DRY LOWELL

Roundup Magnault who is Opposing Harry D. Thompson for Mayor Publicly Announces Himself for No-License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOWELL, Mass.—Rodrigue Mig-

EVACUATIONS OF JEWS IN PALESTINE

"The sittings of the commissions continue."

...tinue to enter on the stipulation by the Bolsheviks that enemy troops shall not be dispatched from the eastern to other fronts. According to the concluding passage of the Bolsheviks' report of the conference, this "no dispatch of troops to the western front" is the principal condition of the armistice. The Bolsheviks wish the allied peoples, especially the Socialists, to decide if the aloofness of their diplomats from the negotiations is to their interests, which it is considering in making this stipulation.

Common Action by Its Peoples
Against Common Foe

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who has just returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1917 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

anance?" The vague mention, in the scanty and one-sided (Petroggrad) cables of a Tartar Republic, or a "declaration of independence" from Siberia, points to gradual disintegration. One correspondent in Petrograd makes the significant remark that the present "Government" — Lenine and Trozky — are preoccupied with their peace program, and seem indifferent to what is going on along other lines. Or is breaking up part of their program, of their "theory"? For if one pushes to its logical conclusion the idea of the formula "self-determination for each people," then the break-up of the Russian "Empire" is to be welcomed and encouraged.

We also are proclaiming the rights of nations, of peoples, small and large, to determine their own destinies. Poland is to be reestablished as an independent state, and this at the expense of Russia, as well as Germany and Austria. Why do we not take the same view with regard to the Tartars and the Ukrainians, who have always looked upon themselves as somewhat distinct from the Russians? And why do we not welcome and applaud the Ukrainian separatist movement, which has proceeded with such force these last months, and has led to a "declaration" of an Ukrainian Republic? We seem to be contradicting ourselves. This apparent contradiction is explained only by examining in each particular instance what the "declaration of independence" really represents.

In the case of Poland, the situation is clear. The new Russia, the first Provisional Government, decreed the independence of a united Poland. This decree corresponded to the conscience of the Russian people, as well as the national aspirations of the Poles. Poland was in German hands when this was proclaimed, and so it remained under German occupation. Some might suggest that it was easy to give up what one had already lost. But this is an incorrect interpretation of the motives of the new Russian leaders. For they all had come out definitely for Polish autonomy during the first months of the war, and had expressed themselves on many occasions as favoring a very large measure of independence, relying on what they knew was the conscience of the Russian people, thousands of Poles re-

during the last two years the Poles in Russia have worked and fought—and for a victory of Russia and her allies. They saw the only hope of an independent Poland in a victory over German militarism.

The Poles in Poland occupied by Germany have had to suffer all the hardships of military occupation. They have had to accept certain offers made by the "invader." In accepting these "favors" they appeared to be

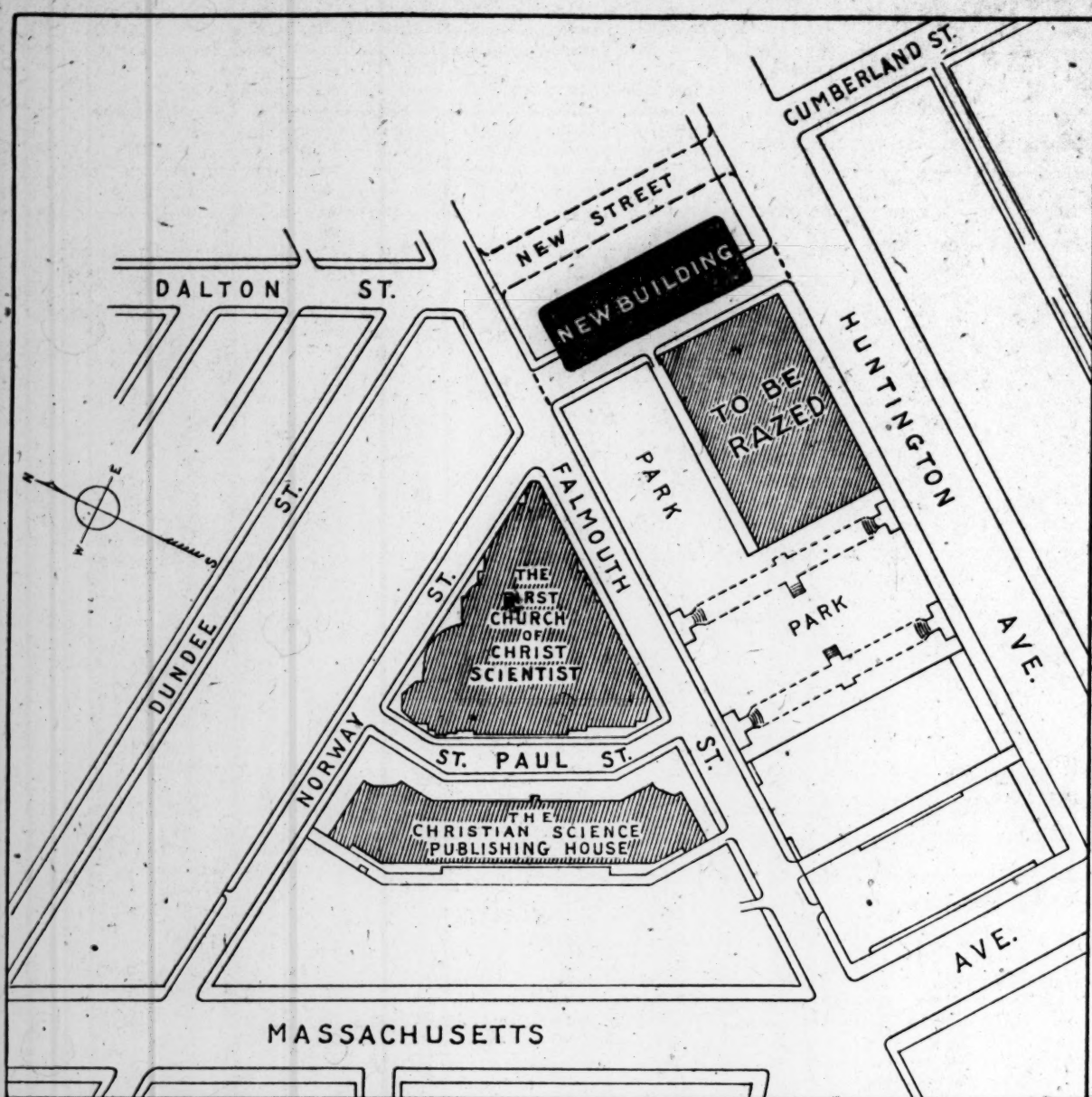
reconciled to the occupation. But we should interpret their acts as measures of self-preservation, and also as useful and successful efforts to consolidate their strength for a future struggle. One is not suggesting "revolution" or revolt against German occupation, which would be suicidal. But it has been necessary and possible to strengthen the spirit of the broader masses against the demoralizing, insidious intrigues carried on by the German "masters." I believe it is correct to say that the Poles in Warsaw hope the Allies appreciate their position, and also realize that the Poles have been making it just as difficult as possible for the Germans, and the few facts that leak out would indicate a large measure of success. The Germans have had their hands full with the Poles. Perhaps many Germans, especially of business circles, pray for peace, that the military occupation of Poland may be ended as quickly as possible. They see that it is ruining a possible future market.

Thus the breaking away from Russia of Poland is desired by both parties concerned, and will not weaken Russia, but will, on the other hand, strengthen her. The Poles recognize that the realization of their long-promised independence depends on a victory over German militarism. The Polish soldiers in the Russian armies have fought bravely for the common cause and have been a great factor for strength during the last difficult months. The bringing together of these soldiers into distinct Polish regiments has been proposed and discussed. From the political point of view, the idea was generally approved. But the technical question of discipline in the army had to be considered. With the army in the state in which it has been these last months, such a move might have increased the demoralization. But the Poles, like the Bohemian regiments fighting with the Russian armies, and the Rumanian armies—all representing smaller nations—have shown that these nations see a future only through a victory of the Allies.

What has been the attitude of the two peoples whose geographic situation is somewhat similar to that of Poland—the Lithuanians and the Letts? They also have suffered German occupation; but they have withstood it less successfully than the Poles. They are smaller peoples, less well organized, less wealthy in leaders and actual resources. Before the war they had been the object of Germanizing maneuvers. The Lithuanians have been rather fearful of their close neighbors, the Poles; they saw the possibility of their independence being subordinated to that of Poland. In a word, one has not found in these two peoples the same "resistance" to Germany that one has found in Poland. This is not a suggestion of deliberate disloyalty on their part, but a recognition of their helplessness in the face of German ruthlessness. They have been forced to accept what seemed inevitable; their geographic position had exposed them. In the case of the Letts, rumors pointed to several actual disloyal acts, among them the defection of Lettish soldiers at a bridge head, which opened the road to Riga. Again, Lettish regiments are reported as supporting the Bolsheviks of Petrograd. German intrigue and deception had accomplished their ends. Some Letts, possibly some Lithuanians, may have decided that German occupation was not so bad after all; they have then "determined their own destiny." If you think to recall the formula, "But they must also say, among both peoples must see not only that the defeat of Germany was inevitable, but also the necessary condition if any Lithuanian or Lettish "cause" is to have a future.

Finland presents a very difficult and puzzling problem. Americans have always sympathized with the Finns, and have given material and moral support to their cause. Russian Liberals have always fought for Finland. Finland was subjected to the harshest treatment by the Russian Government of the old régime, particularly since the outbreak of the war. We understood why the Finns hated and distrusted the Russian Government. Then came the revolution, and the new Russia promised to return to Finland her constitutional rights, which had been gradually taken away by the autocratic Russian Government. But the Finnish Diet demanded complete independence and immediate separation from Russia. The extremists among the Socialists of Finland continued the Diet—the Bolsheviks of Finland. They proceeded to act in a way that aroused the protests not only of Russian liberals, but of Russian Socialists like Kerensky. Kerensky dissolved the Diet, as unrepresentative, and refused to recognize the "declaration of independence" of Finland. He said that this was a matter which must be decided by the Constituent Assembly representing Russia, and a truly representative body in Finland—a newly elected Diet.

The situation in Finland has gone from bad to worse. The fact that Helsinki and Viborg—both of Finland—are all-important factors in the defense system of the capital, made it necessary to keep large numbers of Russian troops in Finland. For Finland has no army of her own, and the Finns do not serve in the Russian army—they were exempted from military service, and forced to pay a yearly sum in lieu of military service. The presence of Russian troops in Finland has been a source of constant irritation and of danger. The most brutal excesses—the killing of officers—have occurred in Finland. Did Finns contribute to these excesses—Finnish Bolsheviks? The account given by a reliable correspondent, of recent excesses in Finland says frankly that the murder was committed by Finns, and the Russian soldiers returned to help the wife remove the evidences. During the week of the revolution in March appalling outrages were committed at Helsinki. Rumor has it that Germans, dressed as Russian soldiers, lured and then led the mad mobs. For we could not fail to see that someone was letting the German agents cope into Finland.



Proposed Christian Science property improvements

Diagram showing location of present buildings in Boston, the structures to be razed for extension of the park, the proposed location of a new administration building and the street changes involved

freely. The Finnish frontier is only 26 miles from Petrograd. So some Finns have been "playing the German game." They are the Bolsheviks of Finland.

Just as we do not accept the policies and acts of the Petrograd Bolsheviks as the voice of Russia, so perhaps we should be careful not to judge the Finns as a people by the acts of their Bolsheviks. But how do the saner Finns stand? Do they hate and distrust the Russian people as they hated and distrusted the old Russian Government? Was the treatment they received at the hands of Russia these last decades such as to antagonize them beyond all chance of reconciliation? Are they so anti-Russian that they are in fact pro-German? Would they prefer to come under German influence, if they are unable to secure complete independence?

The Finns must answer these questions, and then accept the consequences of the answer. They will say that first of all, and above all, they wish independence, and absolute independence. But they must also say, and show by acts, whether they think the defeat of Germany is necessary for the realization of their desire. To date they have not made that clear. To date their policy with regard to Russia has been not only "bad politics," but it has played into the hands of Germany. We have a distinct right to demand an unequivocal answer from Finland, for America is being asked to send wheat to Finland, to relieve the distress that increases there every day.

What is the Ukrainian movement? An Ukrainian "Rada," claiming to speak for the whole Ukrainian people, has declared for an independent Ukraine, appealing to the formula of the Russian Revolution—"the self-determination of peoples." One must go back a few years to understand this Ukrainian separatist movement. It started in Austrian Galicia; it has been fomented from Berlin, and also from Vienna. It was used to stir up Ruthenians against Poles in Galicia, on the plan of "divide and rule." And here in this Ukrainian movement one has the clearest evidence that the true, honest formula, "self-determination of peoples," was used as a weapon of German intrigue, to make trouble in another's country.

The Ukrainian Rada was a hastily constituted body, similar to the "committees" that came with the Revolution. It represented a "tendency" among the Ukrainians; but, like the Bolsheviks of Petrograd, it did not represent, in its concrete proposals, the judgment of the large majority. The most active members of the Rada have been the "professional Ukrainians," the theorists, the agitators who have made their living by this propaganda. One does not impute to them dishonest motives; but they were fanatics. As in the case of Finland, the answer to the demands for independence was a double one: first the demand must be clearly the authoritative voice of the people—which can be given only when the regularly elected Constituent convenes. In the second place: "What is your attitude on the war? do you believe you can attain your aspirations unless the Germans are defeated?" and the answer has come from large, representative groups of Ukrainians—the Cossacks, for example—that the war must be won, if there is to be liberty for anyone in Russia. The unrepresentative Rada continued to proclaim independence, and to act where it could on the basis of independence, contributing to the chaos.

The Tartar Republic in the Caucasus, it would seem, is difficult to imagine. What is the Siberian Republic? One can make three guesses. It may be the Bolsheviks of a single Siberian city, or perhaps of several. It may be an anti-Bolshevik move, like the constructive movement headed by the Cossack Kaledin. Or, again, why may it not be a revolt of the German pris-

oners in Siberia, who have been carrying on an active propaganda these last months? The Revolution naturally weakened the system of surveillance exercised over the prison camps, or the prisoners assigned to work. One has no facts that throw light on these two "declarations," or the announcement of such declarations.

But where is the hope that Russia will hold together, despite declarations of independence by small groups? It will be the clear sense of the majority in each region that they all have a common enemy, Germany. The Bolsheviks are all engrossed with one of their theories—"peace, followed by revolution in Germany." That is what they promise. If revolution in Germany would follow peace, then Russia, and all these regions, would be able to "work out their destinies" in security—Germany would have her hands full at home. There would be no "victorious" Germany. But one sees no signs of peace, the peace promised is a "general peace," or of revolution in Germany. Here, as in all the problems which Russia is facing, one must wait for the discrediting of the Bolsheviks, of Petrograd, of Helsinki, of the Ukraine. Then the constructive forces will be able to act, and here, in common action against the common foe, is the "binder" that will hold Russia together. The "peoples" of Russia have just aspirations for "self-determination." They can be realized only if Germany is defeated. Poles, Rumanians and Bohemians see and proclaim this with force, and continue to fight with this slogan, "A victorious Germany would mean that Russia would become a German colony," the Russians explained last year, before the Revolution. Now a victorious Germany would take advantage of that "disintegrated" state of Russia which is interpreted as a definition of the result of the Revolution. "Consolidate the conquests of the Revolution," means also, work out a basis of co-operation between the peoples and regions of Russia. But only the winning of the war will make secure these conquests, this supreme, and necessary task in turn will help to cement, as well as to arouse, the constructive forces of the country.

Judson Not Repudiated

Secretary Lansing Only Denies That He Acted Under Instructions
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information at the State Department from Russia is meager, but the hope is entertained that United States diplomacy will find a way to enable the democratic elements to come through the present turmoil without yielding to the beguilements of German agents and negotiating a separate peace.

Denial is made that any disavowal has been made of the statement sent out by Colonel Judson of the American military mission to the Bolsheviks. Secretary Lansing made it clear, that when he revealed, on Wednesday, that Colonel Judson was acting without instructions he was by no means repudiating what he had done. The department simply has had no word from Ambassador Francis or Colonel Judson, but in circumstances like the present, the American officials on the spot have a great deal of leeway and discretionary power. Undoubtedly what they have done will be approved. Colonel Judson made it plain that America did not feel unfriendly to the Bolsheviks; Government, that it did not question Russia's right to raise the question of a general peace, and that it was not threatening to withdraw its moral support from the new Russian democracy.

No Separate Ukrainian Peace
GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—The Ukrainian official bureau made

the following announcement yesterday: "Neither the Ukrainian Parliament nor the Government has opened negotiations for a separate peace with the Central Powers, despite German affirmations to the contrary."

Bolshevik Lead in Voting

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—According to the preliminary returns from the provinces, the Bolsheviks in the elections obtained 2,704,000 votes; the Constitutional Democrats, 2,230,500, and the Social Revolutionaries, who form the majority of the Left, 221,260.
The Central Executive Committee has given its consent to a decree granting to the Councils of Electoral Districts, the right to proceed with elections for all elective bodies, including the Constituent Assembly, in accordance with the demands of the electors. Thus it will be possible for the electors to revoke their choice in the case of those representatives whose politics no longer correspond with their own. The council of the People's Commissaries has authorized the Workers' and Soldiers' Council to collect the taxes.

COUNT CZERNIN AND THE BALKANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Addressing the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation in Vienna on Tuesday, Count Czernin reviewed the political situation in the Balkans and the east, representing the Entente as having precipitated the present conflict by the part it played in the Balkan wars and as having thoroughly discredited itself in the eyes of the Balkan peoples since. After references to Italian and Rumanian treachery, an expression of sympathy for Greece and a definition of the monarchy's policy concerning Albania, Poland and the negotiations with Russia, the minister expressed confidence that the quadruple alliance would survive the war and proclaimed the need for an economic agreement especially with Germany, not for aggressive aims, but to counteract the enemy machinations.

Finally, Count Czernin recapitulated his peace program and said the negotiations with Russia were proceeding on that basis and again proclaimed he could not bind himself to the present program indefinitely, if other belligerents now refused to negotiate.

COL. HOUSE GIVES LUNCHEON IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today was one of many conferences for Col. E. M. House, head of the American Mission. Its chief event, however, was a luncheon which he gave, the guests at which included Stephen Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs; Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance; Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Jules Cambon, general secretary to the Foreign Office; the Marquis de Chambrun; Gabriel Hanotaux, Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Paul D. Cravath.

General Pétain visited Colonel House during the afternoon, as did also General Pershing. Among those with whom Colonel House conferred were Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and Viscount Northcliffe.
General Tasker H. Bliss, chief-of-staff of the American Army, has gone to British General Headquarters to visit Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, has gone on a tour of inspection of the naval bases and naval aviation centers.

DALTON STREET EXTENSION PLANS

Work on Project Bearing on Christian Science Property Improvement to Begin in Spring

Work on extending Dalton Street to Huntington Avenue probably will start next spring and be completed within a month, according to an announcement made today by Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston. The plan to provide a direct outlet to Dalton Street, is a part of the improvement project of the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, whereby the church gives to the city of Boston enough land to make the extension possible, in exchange for Norway Street, between Falmouth Street and Huntington Avenue.

After razing buildings now owned by the church, the Board of Directors will erect a new administration building and the remaining land southwest of the extended street will go into the Christian Science Park, which it adjoins.

The formal public hearing, as prescribed by law, will be held probably within a month, said Mr. Goodwin today, but as the Board of Street Commissioners favors the proposition and Mayor Curley has endorsed it, Mr. Goodwin said that he expects little opposition to the improvements.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

In the Sette Comuni region 15,000, was also announced by the War Office.

Rumanians and Armistice

JASSY, Rumania (Friday)—Rumanian troops have rejected enemy attempts to fraternize and reserved action on Russian and German armistice negotiations, an official statement announced today.
The War Office explained that the Russians having proposed an armistice with the enemy troops, the question arose as to whether the Rumanians associated with the Russians on certain fronts should associate with them in the truce. As a consequence, all hostilities were suspended until 8 o'clock.

The Rumanians, the statement said, acted with reserve and dignity and rejected attempts at fraternizing.

Palestine Situation Unchanged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement on the operations in Palestine says:
"The situation is unchanged. On Tuesday one British airplane attacked six hostile airplanes. One of these was brought down, the others fled."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German War Office on Thursday made public a report which says that 11,000 Italians have been captured by the Austro-Germans in their new offensive on the mountainous front of Northern Italy.

Strong Italian positions in the Melette region of the northern front were taken and held by the Teutonic forces, who captured more than 60 guns.
The capture by the Germans of Graincourt, Anneux, Cantain, Noyelles and the wood and heights north of Marcoing is announced. The Germans are said to have advanced their line to a depth of four kilometers over a section 10 kilometers in length.

In their retirement in the Cambrai sector, the announcement says the British destroyed villages, leaving traces which there and in the city of Cambrai, previously damaged, will be long visible on French soil.

The British are reported to have withdrawn to the heights north and east of Flesquières.
The losses suffered by the British in the Cambrai region are said to have been heavy. The number of prisoners taken has been increased to more than 9000 and the number of guns captured to 148.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

JASSY, Rumania (Friday)—The Rumanian official report issued on Tuesday says:

Enemy attempts at fraternizing in the region of Mihalestret were prevented by artillery and similar efforts on various sectors in Bukovina were answered by fusillades.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement issued from the War Office on Thursday reads:

On the night of Tuesday our troops holding the salient formed by our positions in the neighborhood of the Noyelles sur l'Escaut and Bourlon Wood were withdrawn a short distance to a position southeast of these localities. The withdrawal was made successfully without interference from the enemy troops, who until a late

hour on Wednesday appeared not to be aware of the movement.

Prior to the withdrawal the enemy field works in the abandoned area were systematically destroyed.

Further hostile attacks on Wednesday evening in the neighborhood of la Vacquerie were repulsed. Local fighting continued in this locality during the night. Southwest of the village our line has been advanced slightly.

Last night's report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters says:

Local fighting has taken place again today in the neighborhood of la Vacquerie without any change in the situation. In the area south of Bourlon Wood minor hostile attacks were repulsed with severe loss to the enemy forces from fire of our artillery and infantry.

The hostile infantry has been active at a number of points south of the Scarpe and also in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office on Thursday issued the following statement:

Our patrols brought back prisoners south of St. Quentin, north of Ailles and in Alsace.

On the right bank of the Meuse our batteries effectively shelled enemy batteries which were very active on the front between Louvemont and Bezonvaux.

A raid against our posts north of Bezonvaux was repulsed. Another enemy effort, in the region of Largitzen, upper Alsace, met with no better success.

Everywhere else the night was quiet.

Last night's statement reads:
Very spirited artillery activity was maintained during the day on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Beaumont, as well as in upper Alsace. An enemy raid at Chapelotte was without success.

On Wednesday three German airplanes were brought down; eight other machines, seriously damaged, fell inside their own lines. Our bombing airplanes have carried out various operations. Nine thousand kilos of projectiles were dropped, notably on the railway stations and storehouses at Lichtervelde and Cortemarck, on cantonments and bivouacs in the region of Laon and depots at Rouschach. German airplanes dropped bombs on the night of Dec. 5-6 in the region of Dunkirk; several casualties are reported. Calais also was bombarded last night; there were no casualties.

Eastern theater, Dec. 5: Calm prevailed along the whole front. A British reconnaissance in the region of Doiran brought back one prisoner.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office on Thursday issued the following report:

On the Asiago Plateau beginning at dawn on Wednesday, the battle was renewed with violence. The enemy troops, profiting by the advantages gained the previous day between Monte Tondarecar and Monte Badenecco, brought the action up to its fullest extent in order to carry from the rear the formidable bastion of Monte Castelfomberto-Melette di Galio, which effort they had to give up and attack frontally.

The fighting continued fiercely the whole day from the slopes south of Monte Castelfomberto to the Fozza spur. The ponderous effort of the enemy forces, carried out with crushing numerical preponderance, met with stubborn resistance, and numerous counter-attacks by our troops, which were defending the Melette strong point, ground being yielded foot by foot. Only when the rear line defence was being garrisoned by our men was the order given to withdraw to that line.

On Monte Prior and Monte Castelfomberto some Alpine troops which had remained isolated, preferred to the eventuality of an uncertain retirement a glorious sacrifice and an heroic defense to the bitter end.

A powerful enemy attempt to carry our line of defense to the upper Brenia Valley was repulsed with heavy losses.

AUSTRIANS HELD TO BE ENEMY ALIENS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Hearing on applications of Crawford County Austrians for final citizenship papers were continued by Judge A. J. Curran to the February term of court, says a dispatch to the Capital from Pittsburgh. At the direction of the judge no notices had been sent to Austrian applicants, but they appeared with their witnesses. Judge Curran holds that Austrians are enemy aliens although this country has not formally declared war on Austria, and that it is against public policy to accept them as citizens now.

WISCONSIN FOUR-MINUTE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—After a period in which they were barred by an agreement entered into by motion picture theater managers of the city, the Four-Minute Men are again making patriotic speeches in the theaters here. The theaters advanced various reasons for withdrawing the privilege.

DEBATE ON IRISH REDISTRIBUTION

Nationalists in House of Commons Continue Vigorous Attacks on the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Irish redistribution, conscientious objectors, and the convey system were all discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. The Nationalists continued their vigorous attacks on the Government regarding redistribution.

Mr. Bonar Law argued that the Government had to consider the possibility of an election, under the bill, before a constitutional change occurred in Ireland. He deprecated the attacks on Sir Edward Carson, who was as anxious as anyone for a settlement.

Herbert Samuel supported the Nationalists, declaring that the troubles of the Government were of their own seeking.

Mr. Bonar Law said if the third reading of the bill were agreed to, he would accept Mr. Redmond's proposal to bring in Irish redistribution in a separate bill. He proposed a conference of two Nationalist members and two Unionists, with the speaker as chairman, to reach an agreement on redistribution for Ireland.

The period of disqualification for conscientious objectors will continue during the war and for five years afterwards.

The shipping controller's deputy announced that food ships were so well protected that the percentage of wheat for British ports, lost in September, was only 3.8 per cent and in October 7 per cent. November will be equally good.

Since the beginning of the convoys to Dec. 1, under 1½ per cent of all convoys' inward cargoes had been lost.

Thursday—Mr. Redmond's amendment for rejection of the Irish redistribution proposals in the Franchise Bill was defeated in the House of Commons yesterday by 271 votes to 163, a government majority of 54. Later, Sir George Cave's motion for recommitment of the bill was somewhat heatedly discussed and the closure was only carried by 144 votes to 115, a government majority of 29.

Mr. Runciman made an effort to get the redistribution proposal left to a free vote of the House, but failed. The Government were severely criticized by Captain Redmond, D. S. O. and Sir George Greenwood, who generally support the Government, for not abiding by the terms of the Speaker's conference.

At question time, Dr. MacNamara was cross-questioned on the conveying system, his general answer being that the resources for protecting shipping were adjusted as circumstances required.

Mr. MacPherson stated that the prisoners taken by the British troops on all fronts were: German, 124,243 on the western front and 2859 in East Africa; Austrians and Bulgarians, 2092 at Salonika; and Turks, 19,770 in Egypt and 23,335 in Mesopotamia. In addition, in East Africa the British captured 6552 native soldiers and 2000 followers, or a grand total of 180,951. These figures include the western front up to Nov. 26, Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa to Nov. 30, and Salonika to Oct. 31, and do not include the prisoners from South West Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland, Pacific Islands, and so forth.

COUNT KAROLYI SAYS PEACE FAR DISTANT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Count Karolyi has informed Az Est that he has returned from Switzerland with the worst imaginable impressions, and considers peace far distant, and that the monarchy has no choice but to continue the war, which, he added, "is really a question of prestige between the Germans and the French." He proposed that disinterested Austro-Hungarians, British and Americans, should try to secure a peaceful settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question, without hurting the national susceptibilities of either nation.



CHRISTMAS

DIAMONDS
JEWELRY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER
PLATE
ANTIQUES
ECCLESIASTICAL
REQUIREMENTS
STATIONERY

Bigelow, Kennard & Co.
INC.
Cor. West and Washington St., Boston

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston
ANNOUNCES A FREE

Lecture on Christian Science

By JOHN SIDNEY BRAITHWAITE, C. S., of London, England

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth and Norway Sts., Back Bay, Boston

This (Friday) Evening, December 7, 1917, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

EDINBURGH HONORS U. S. AMBASSADOR

Freedom of the City Conferred
Upon the Hon. Walter Hines
Page—Speeches Emphasize
the Allies' Unity of Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—As mentioned in cables to The Christian Science Monitor, the freedom of the City of Edinburgh was recently conferred upon the United States Ambassador, the Hon. Walter Hines Page. The speeches made on this significant occasion emphasized the unity of aims and ideals between the United States and Great Britain, and the solemn obligation resting upon those nations to safeguard these great ideals for the whole world.

The opening event in the day's program was a gathering in the morning when Dr. Page laid a laurel wreath at the foot of the statue of Abraham Lincoln. That resolute and heroic friend of freedom would, Dr. Page said, ever be thought of in connection with one great struggle for freedom. They were now engaged in an even greater one. He then read a passage from Lincoln's address on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The freedom of the city was afterwards conferred on Dr. Page at the Usher hall in the presence of a large and representative audience under the presidency of the Lord Provost, Sir John Lorne MacLeod. Amongst those present were: The magistrates and Council of the city; Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, commander-in-chief of coast of Scotland; General Sir J. Spencer Ewart, commanding-in-chief in Scotland; Captain Macdougall, naval attaché to the American Embassy; the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia; Principal Sir Alfred Ewing; the Very Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson; Mr. J. W. Pratt, M. P., and Provost Malcolm Smith, Leith.

The burgess ticket admitting to the freedom of the city, was inclosed in a casket of cylindrical shape, encircled by two heavily chased bands with Celtic ornamentation. The casket has a shield with a thistle border on one side, bearing the arms of the city of Edinburgh in high relief.

In presenting the freedom of the city to Dr. Page, the Lord Provost welcomed him in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, and in a wider sense, to the whole people of Scotland, as the ambassador of a free and mighty people. He had, he continued, come among a people to whom freedom was the very breath of their nostrils. He was the representative of a great democracy and had come to a country where the practice and habits of democracy were the very essence of existence. They knew that in those days free institutions, constitutional government, and public and personal liberty were at stake in the world. The watchword uttered by the President of the United States that "the world must be made safe for democracy" sounded high above every other note at the present time. They felt that day a complete union of sentiment with the people of America in this great purpose, and that occasion had been sought to express their sincere appreciation and admiration of the American people, and of the lofty ideals and enlightened motives which inspired their policy and statesmanship.

The Lord Provost then spoke of the sympathy and admiration that was felt by the Scottish people for the people of America; which, he said, was no new thing. The rapid growth of the country, the vast increase of its population, the development of its resources, the hospitality of its shores to all nationalities, the practical equality of its citizenship, the inventive genius of the people, their attainments and production in every branch of knowledge, and their strenuous and robust vitality had always stirred their enthusiasm. They had never felt the people of America to be in any way remote or detached from themselves, and all their associations with them had made them feel that they were very close and akin. They knew the sublime ideals, the rich and generous humanity, and the confident faith in human liberty and order and progress which dominated the American people, and were incorporated in their laws, institutions, and government. They knew the high moral code of rectitude which had inspired their public policy and private conduct. They were deeply conscious of their essential agreement with them in the great fundamentals of life. Any minor differences and shortcomings were of relatively small account and a mere trifle in the scale compared with the wider and comprehensive sweep of their mutual aspirations and endeavors.

The figure of Abraham Lincoln, continued the Lord Provost, as the leader of his country's destiny during the time of their long internal struggle over the issue of liberty for all classes and peoples had long been given a supreme place among the leaders of the nations. They recollected his calm, serene, and noble courage, surrounded as he was in the fourth year of the war by difficulties, perplexities, failures, and disappointments; and they drew from his steadfastness and patience and unswerving faith in the victory of right. They were proud to have his statue in their midst—the only existing one in Europe—presented by American subscribers as a memorial to Scotlandmen who took part in that historic struggle. His words inscribed on the statue which they had seen that morning—"To preserve the jewel of liberty in the framework of free-

dom"—would always find a responsive echo in the hearts of the Scottish people.

They recognized in the President of the United States in these momentous times, continued the speaker, his splendidly worthy successor, and they wished to render President Wilson their homage and admiration. The statements of American policy, its progression by successive steps, culminating in the final declaration of war, were, they recognized, the masterpieces of historical survey, philosophical depth, logical reasoning and moral weight, breathing the atmosphere of universal law. The moral approbation of the American people had confirmed Great Britain in the straight course, and had sustained their courage, resolution and endurance. They admired the ordered and methodical character of the American preparations, the conversion of their machinery for peaceful industry into a mighty engine of war, and the complete and thorough mobilization of their resources for the due execution of their purpose. Their contribution to the common cause in men, money, ships, matériel, foodstuffs, and raw materials was the noblest and most generous of the American people, and their recognition in that respect was heartfelt and profound. The conjunction of the people of America in the sacred and righteous cause to which they were committed was one of the epoch-making events in history, and was fraught with consequences of immense benefit to civilization. One result would assuredly and inevitably ensue through their united efforts and energies prosecuted to the end. They should together achieve the destruction of the accursed system which had made organized bloodshed and ruin and devastation possible in the world, and together they would save the liberties of mankind. They wished their American friends to know that the Scottish people would neither shrink nor falter nor fail to continue to contribute their utmost powers in the great task.

It was for such reasons and with such sentiments that they honored Dr. Page, concluded the Lord Provost. But their tribute was also largely of a personal character. They honored him as a man of great mental and moral force, representing in the fullest sense the virtues and characteristics of his countrymen, dignifying his high office, possessing minute and extensive knowledge, endowed with rare insight, judgment, courage and determination, all exercised in a wide sphere of influence and importance. They honored him for his unique and special services in promoting increased and closer understanding and friendship between the two peoples, for his removal of incidental difficulties, doubts, and misgivings; for his scholarship, his public writings, his wise statesmanship, and his general outstanding qualities in public and private life.

MINING POLICY OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—A question having been put to the Government on the subject of its mining policy by M. Marcel Cachin, deputies were privileged to hear a masterful exposition of the subject from M. Loucheur. He began by dealing with the production and distribution of coal in France, and prospects for the winter supply. I said on July 20, he began, that I hoped to insure production from the French mines amounting to 2,500,000 tons per month. This figure will be attained this month and the quantity was only 100,000 tons below it in October. The imports of British coal are being maintained. We shall therefore have at our disposal the 3,700,000 tons promised the Chamber. Sixty departments are receiving their coal supply regularly, and the remainder, coastal and otherwise, provisioned partly by French coal and partly by British, will soon be in a similar position.

The quantity distributed throughout the country, he said, he hoped to increase, but he had meanwhile to provide for the railways and the munition factories. However, by December he hoped to raise the supply of coal for private use by 100,000 tons per month. There would still be a general deficit of from 300,000 to 350,000 tons and during the winter months the large industrial undertakings would have to be seriously rationed. As for the price of coal, speculation had been stopped and severe penalties imposed in a number of cases. M. Loucheur went on to speak of a coming modification in the mining law of 1810 to meet the requirements of the present day and referred to the methods of working the iron deposits of Normandy. These iron mines were, he pointed out, very valuable to France, but this should not prevent concessions being granted for a limited period, provided that the concession holders were not left with free control of their exports. Export of iron would have to be regularized by the State in accordance with the exigencies of the coal supply. It was in this spirit that he intended examining the 400 demands for concessions in the files of the Ministry, consideration of which could no longer be postponed.

M. Loucheur referred to the demand for a concession made by a British group in connection with petrol in Algeria. He said that M. Lutaud, the Governor-General, had already drawn up a scheme by which 51 per cent of the capital would be French. But in his own opinion quite 67 per cent should be French capital and great care should be taken in granting concessions abroad even in the case of the close allies of France. M. Loucheur defined the mining policy of the Government as one which entailed strict state control while at the same time allowing for individual initiative. The State will participate in the administration by a complete technical control. You have asked, he continued, that there should be representatives of the nation in the Council of Administration. I do not oppose this idea, provided that you begin by taking the

first measure imposed by the law of 1887, which appears to have been overlooked in the circumstances. For to be a member of the Council of Administration entails responsibility, and the possibility of loss. Apply your formulas to their full extent and as is done abroad, make of the State a shareholder represented on the administrative council and liable to responsibilities. I do not in any way object to this formula. I have seen it applied in countries like Switzerland, where hydraulic installations have never been established without the State having a share in the capital. But participation in benefits, in profits, must entail participation in losses, and one must be ready to meet responsibilities as well as hold shares. I am quite ready to enter into such undertakings immediately, and I am not merely a man of words. M. Loucheur having given further explanations of state control, went on to remark that to some they might appear to lack boldness, whereas others might think that he was going too far, but, as a matter of fact, these methods would bring about an essential condition, they would secure legitimate benefits to investors and shareholders, and did not hesitate to run the risks of such undertakings. It was absolutely necessary from his point of view that such an essential condition should not be lost sight of, for otherwise individual initiative might be wholly discouraged. Such initiative did not only need to be maintained, but it must be developed. He appealed to those men who recognized that the future could not be a repetition of the past, who were opening their windows wide to the fresh air of reform, for they must consent both to better labor conditions for their workpeople, to admitting that participation in their undertakings to which the country was entitled, as well as to an intensifying of the exploitation of the mines, for in these mines was to be found the great weapon for the economic struggle of the near future.

ACTION AGAINST L'ACTION FRANCAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The general feeling in regard to the proceedings taken by the authorities against the Royalist newspaper, L'Action Française, and its editors, M. Léon Daudet and M. Charles Maurras, is that, whatever may be the merits of the case, it is somewhat unfortunate that such action as this is taken at the present juncture. The whole affair now looks like fizzling out, but the two editors concerned fill their paper every day with excited articles upon it. The magistrate, M. Morand, had M. Daudet before him, when he said that before he gave his colleagues, his friends and himself were considering the means of bringing about a change in the régime, but since the war began they had entirely neglected their political ideas and plans in order that they might think only of the national defense. M. Marius Plateau, general secretary of the Camelots du Roi, and now in the army, was also heard by the magistrate. He said that the arms that had been seized at the offices of L'Action Française had been collected for the purpose of enabling the Camelots du Roi to protect themselves against an attack with which they were threatened by the Bonnet Rouge people. As to the plan of mobilization of L'Action Française groups, it dated from 1913 and had never been thought about since August, 1914. With regard to the notes that had been found concerning certain officers, they referred exclusively to two regiments of cavalry that had been brought near Paris in the period of the strikes.

Following upon these statements the official note was issued to the Press: "M. Morand, juge d'instruction, who has heard M. Léon Daudet today, immediately acceded to his demand for the return of the private correspondence and all the documents seized at his house, which have nothing to do with the case at present in hand."

The Parisian press has shown the liveliest sympathy with the conductors of L'Action Française in the circumstances of the case, although normally it disagrees to the utmost with the aims and objects of the paper and those responsible for it. The committee of the syndicate of the Parisian press has held a meeting and passed the following resolution: "The committee of the syndicate of the Parisian press declares that the proceedings taken against the editors of L'Action Française and the persons implicated in a supposed plot against the safety of the State, constitute definite violations of individual liberty. It protests energetically against such arbitrary measures as the forcible arrests which are not authorized by law, the seizure of personal papers and the taking of private correspondence which have no relation to the presumptions which had led to the opening of a magisterial inquiry. It reinvokes the rights of the press, which it is its duty to defend, and without which there would be no security for the rights of the citizen. It renews its former protests against the abuse of power by the censor, which, in forbidding the publication in France of official documents published in the allied countries, keeps public opinion in ignorance of the essential facts of the war and leaves it without knowledge or guidance."

MINISTERS TO GO TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—The announcement is made that on the conclusion of the elections, General Meunier, Minister of Militia, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, will go to England for the purpose of deliberating with the overseas minister in London, who is responsible for the carrying on of Canada's part in the war, looking after the welfare and watching over the efficiency of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA TO THE WAR

Examination of Efforts in Common Cause Shows British Ministers' Expressions of Gratitude to India Are Well Deserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The accounting work between the Indian Finance Department and the British War Office in the early days of the war, in connection with the Indian expeditionary force, was of a specially heavy character. Moreover, it had to be accomplished with the utmost rapidity. To get certain data worked out from a confusion of documents and formed into a concise statement in time for dispatch by a certain mail leaving Bombay, the Indian Finance Department on one day worked night and day, but when at last all the documents were in order it was found that the last mail train from Simla had just left. But the papers, it had been definitely promised to the British War Office, would leave Bombay on the date appointed. Some subordinate members of the department were determined that the promise should be kept and, unknown to their superiors, they hired a special train, paid for it together out of their none too affluent pay and the papers caught the boat in time. It was only later that their action accidentally came to light.

At different times different things have been said of the contribution of India to the common cause. India has been warmly praised in and out of Parliament for her remarkable rally to the cause of the Allies. At other times hints have been dropped in certain quarters that her effort was inadequate for a great country like India. Of the latter criticism it may be said that where it has not a German origin, like so many similar allegations which are taken up and thoughtlessly repeated by well-intentioned people, it is probably founded on a mistaken impression of the stage of development which India has reached. There can be no doubt that the spirit manifested in the story already related has had a very considerable influence in India since the war began and before, and an examination of the various phases of India's contribution leaves no doubt that it has been something which deserves all the exclamations of gratitude it has drawn at different times from British ministers.

India must be judged by herself without much reference to what the dominions, for example, have done. Her problems were entirely different. There is no need to enlarge on the point, but the supreme contribution of India was undoubtedly that she refused with a very immediate decision and unanimity to be drawn into any Pan-Islamic movement. The possibility of a Pan-Islamic movement was a danger that British and Indian statesmen would have been justified in regarding with extreme apprehension, especially when Turkey joined the Central Powers, and in taking measures to guard against, measures which might have made India a drain on Britain's strength rather than a support in time of trial. Great efforts were made at different times to disturb Indian loyalty, especially by appeal to the common religious sentiments entertained by India and Turkey. In this Germany was relying on a broken reed. The attempts fell completely to the ground in the face of the remarkable certainty with which India decided that the British cause was necessarily her own and that to witness the overthrow of Britain was to be herself overthrown. India's attitude largely helped to prevent a Pan-Islamic movement throughout Mesopotamia, Persia and Afghanistan, ending in a Jihad on the Indian frontier. The rapid advance of Indian troops to Basra, immediately Turkey declared war, with its effect on British prestige in those regions, probably saved the situation in this respect at a critical time. Indian troops were also largely, if not mainly responsible for the defeat of the first Turkish attempt against the Suez Canal in the winter of 1914-15, and the presence of so many thousand Muhammadans among the British forces must have been largely influential in checking any possible Pan-Islamic movement in Egypt. To estimate what India's attitude meant to the whole Allies' cause it is only necessary to try to conjecture what the position would have been had India been drawn into a Pan-Islamic movement and risen against the British Raj, as Germany confidently expected.

The impossibility of comparing the contribution of India and the dominions with any thoroughness is realized if an example like the output of munitions is considered. In the first weeks of the war India supplied England with 90,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, thousands of rifles and 330 of the latest type of guns. The value of that contribution at that time was enormously greater than it would be now, and is a tribute to the efficiency with which the Indian Ordnance Department was conducted in peace time. Since then there has been a twelvefold increase in the ordnance factories' output of shell, and besides supplying the Indian forces with much the greater part of the supplies they needed, the latter have also carried out large contracts for cordite, fuses, projectiles and cartridges placed by Great Britain. In 1915 a munitions branch was set up in India, and under its direction government workshops and private factories set to work to turn out shell for the Ministry of Munitions. This was in October, 1915. By July, 1916, the output had risen to 113,000 shells per month. No doubt a dominion like Canada, and of course Great Britain, have turned out mu-

nitions on a much greater scale, but it must be remembered that India is not an industrial, but an agricultural country. There is very little highly skilled mechanical labor in India and little more semi-skilled labor. Moreover the European unskilled workman has been brought up, as it were, in the atmosphere of machinery, and requires very much less training than the Indian workman for rapidity and efficiency. These are some of the factors which must be taken into account in judging India's effort.

India has contributed in men. She has fought one campaign mainly by herself. She has fought in the West against overwhelming difficulties. Her troops traveled enthusiastically in those most critical early days, when every trained man, in a sense, was worth a hundred later on, across 5000 miles of sea to fight in a strange land unsuited to their special tactics in an unfavorable climate, against the most terrible weapons of war, to which they were inadequately equipped to reply. They helped to hold the pass while the new armies were preparing, and only when these came marching from every corner of the empire was their work in the West accomplished. They were entitled to be counted with that old army which "gathered the spears of the enemy into its breast and in perishing saved Europe." And India's contribution did not stop short at men. India gave money freely, munitions of all kinds, food and raw materials on a vast scale. And the spirit of the giving has often been that of the Calcutta manufacturers who contracted in the days when the War Office was demanding sandbags by the 600,000 per day, for two-thirds of the total, at a price below the market rate; of the group of Calcutta shippers who are providing at cost prices 60,000 to 80,000 tons of raw jute a year for the war work of the Dundee mills.

In the matter of men, India's first act when the war broke out was to place at the disposal of the war office the services of 530 officers of the Indian army who were at home on leave. At this time the need for experienced officers to train the new armies was very great, and the concession was extremely valuable. The Indian Government, directed by Lord Hardinge, had decided that India would stand firm, and immediately fitted out the maximum expeditionary force which it had long before been considered India could spare for service abroad. If her own safety were first assured, namely two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. It was on its way to Egypt before the end of August 1914, and when it was decided to send it on to France, its numbers were increased, and it was organized as an Indian army corps and an Indian cavalry corps. Toward the end of September this latter corps, consisting of the third (Lahore) division under Lieutenant-General Watkis, and the seventh (Meerut) division under Lieutenant-General Anderson, the whole force commanded by General Sir James Willcocks, landed at Marseilles amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. Each division consisted of three brigades of infantry, composed of one British and two Indian battalions. A regiment of Indian cavalry, two companies of Indian sappers and miners, and a battalion of Indian pioneers were attached to each division. The artillery was British, and consisted of 18 field and two heavy batteries. All these men, it must be remembered, were of the finest fighting material, arriving at a critical moment.

In September and October further important drafts were sent overseas. A second expeditionary force, including a brigade of imperial service troops, was sent to East Africa in the nick of time to prevent the British colony suffering disastrously from invasion. At this time also the vital decision was made to free the British regular troops of the Indian garrison for service elsewhere by substituting for them territorial units. This was largely carried out in October and November when, also, batteries were reduced to meet the demands for guns from home. At this time, September, 1914, troops were sent to Egypt and later strongly

reinforced and during the winter constituted the only fully trained troops there, with the important results already mentioned in savings the canal and steady Egyptian opinion. In the spring of 1915 came the Dardanelles campaign, and in this the seventh Indian mountain artillery brigade and the twenty-ninth Indian infantry brigade were conspicuous. The sixth Gurkhas and fourteenth Sikhs were especially prominent. In May the former performed the brilliant feat of taking "Gurkhas Bluff," then a strong Turkish bastion, while in August they fought their way over the Chunuk Bair ridge until they could see below them the Hellespont and drove the enemy before them until compelled to fall back owing to lack of support. On June 4 the fourteenth Sikhs fought a great fight, losing 75 per cent of their strength, but not giving ground in the slightest. Meantime between November, 1914, and September, 1915, the Indian military authorities were called upon to repulse seven determined attacks on the northwest frontier, while the heavy casualties in France, and later the great increase in the scope of the Mesopotamian campaign meant that reinforcements had to be dispatched from India on a large scale. As to officers India, up to a recent date, had sent forward well over 2000 officers in addition to the 530 who were on leave when the war began and the officers who actually accompanied their units abroad. The Indian army reserve of officers has been enormously expanded, and at Quetta and Wellington military schools of the Sandhurst type have been established since the war began. In addition to this India has provided her expeditionary forces with all manner of auxiliary services.

The generous assistance of India's ruling chiefs has been an important part of India's military assistance. Many chiefs have served in the field like the Maharaja of Bikaner who served for a long time in France before proceeding to his own camel corps in Egypt, and General Sir Parthab Singh of Jodhpur who took the Jodhpur lancers to France. The 27 states which maintain imperial service troops placed them immediately at the viceroy's disposal. The Nizam of Hyderabad has paid not only the normal expenses, but all the expenses of his troops and has also paid for the upkeep of the twentieth Decan Horse of which he is colonel. The State of Nepal, outside India proper, placed its entire military resources at the disposal of the Indian Government and its Prime Minister personally gave £20,000 to provide Gurkha regiments with machine guns or field equipment. But this by no means exhausts India's contribution to the war.

COAL MINES WORKING WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—Word has been received by the Minister of Labor that everything was running smoothly at the collieries at the Crow's Nest in British Columbia which were taken over by the Government a few months back owing to the miners and operators not being able to arrive at a solution of their disagreement. The mines are producing 23,000 tons of coal per day, the largest output in the history of the district.

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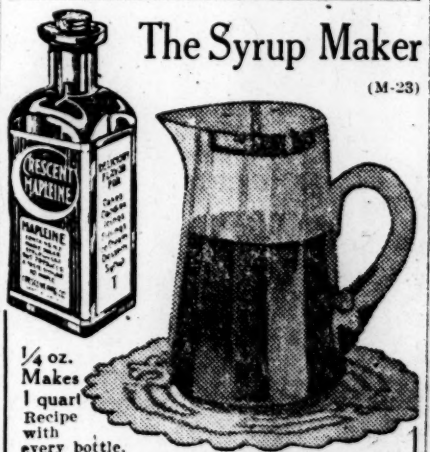
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TAXATION ISSUE HITS ARGENTINA

Reaction on Commerce Having
Strong Effect on Nation and Is
Viewed as Leading to Grave
Economic Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The nation-wide railway strike, international difficulties and their connection with internal political divergencies, and events in the sister republics, have served to divert attention from the fact that Argentina's trade and general commercial movement is slowly being sapped.

This general languidity of the body politic is naturally accentuated by the inaction of the Government both as concerns its official finances, and in connection with the reaction of taxation on trade. For the majority of people the fact that a debt of some 500,000,000 pesos exists hides the significance of its real origin, which may be stated as being due to Argentina having spent more than her revenues yielded.

Far too much confusion appears to exist between private and official wealth in this republic, nor is the mistake confined to the ordinary man in the street. The official financiers and economists differ little from the legion of amateur statesmen who have flooded the country with proposals for relieving the Government of its current debt, as they both try to establish a permanent relation between private funds and public necessities. Direct taxation they disregard. The great key to modern internal statecraft, the production and collection of a universally fairly graded contribution to the upkeep of the State, has not yet been found by Argentine politicians. The proposed export tax will be only a forced loan at the expense of the 1917-18 producer, and the only reason why further outcry has not been heard is that the self-made producer has built up a golden vision on wheat selling at 20 pesos for 100 kilos, regardless of the fact that the futures market has started activities for February delivery at 11 pesos and 65 centavos. Furthermore, the success of the railway strike will mean an additional charge on the general public, the workmen themselves being included.

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EXPRESS RATES
MAY BE RAISED

Boston & Maine Railroad Official Says Less Than Carload Business Is So Small It Brings in Only \$25,000 a Year

Increase in express rates will soon be asked for by the Boston & Maine railroad, in addition to proposed increases in passenger and freight tariffs, according to a statement made today by Assistant Traffic Manager George H. Eaton at the railroad rate hearing in Boston before the federal and state transportation commissioners.

Mr. Eaton declared that the less than carload lot business of the Boston & Maine was so small that the proposed increase in that class of freight would bring in only \$25,000 additional revenue yearly.

It was this statement that brought up the question of the express business on the Boston & Maine, and drew from Joseph B. Eastman, one of the Massachusetts commissioners, the inquiry as to whether the increase in the express offerings since the war began had not been the chief cause for frequent delays on both passenger and freight service on the New England railroads.

Mr. Eaton admitted that express offerings had increased, but declared that if the express business had caused delays, the heavy increase in mail matter was a contributing factor. With regard to the express business in the Boston & Maine, Mr. Eaton stated that this company was charging 44 cents a 100 pounds of express matter from Boston to Salem or Peabody, while the freight rate for less than carload lot was 7 cents a 100 pounds.

Nearly all the express business for local express companies is handled on freight trains, while the business of the American Express Company, which has a 15-year contract with the Boston & Maine, is handled on passenger trains. The total receipts for all express matter by the Boston & Maine for the last year was \$1,500,000.

Mr. Eaton defended the contract with the American Express Company, and Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson, while admitting that it was above reproach, criticized the old contract made by one of the principal stockholders of the American Express Company, who was also a director in the Boston & Maine.

The greater part of the hearing today involved the explanation by Mr. Eaton of exceptions to published rates for both class and commodity shipments, and among the subjects brought up was the rate for textiles. At this point E. A. Thurston, representing the Textile Alliance, pointed out what he claimed to be certain inaccuracies in the statements of Mr. Eaton regarding the rates and Commissioner Anderson ordered a special report on the rates.

During the hearing Commissioner Anderson announced that the carriers must be prepared to show that they need additional revenue and the methods which they wish to employ in getting it.

Any increase in passenger and freight rates, authority for which may be granted New England railroads as the result of the hearing, should be permanent and not temporary, in the opinion of Vice-President Benjamin Campbell of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as expressed at the session yesterday afternoon.

Vice-President Campbell's testimony dealt with the revenues of the Pullman service and the expense of operation. He stated that in the nine months ending Sept. 30 the Pullman cars on the New Haven road carried 1,408,039 passengers, or 2 percent of all the passengers to the car mile. The Pullman Company paid the New Haven during the nine months \$104,994.

"I make no claim that the Pullman Company is not paying what it should for privileges," said Mr. Campbell, "I do not know what the figures are for other lines."

Unification Is Urged

Interstate Board Member Speaks on Railroad Situation

Unification of all transportation facilities in the United States into a single national system and the protection of all holders of securities in transportation lines was advocated by Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson before the New England Traffic Club last night. Mr. Anderson also said that he was astonished to find how good are the railroad conditions in the United States.

"The facts are not generally known or truthfully published," said Mr. Anderson, "that the railroads of the United States have earned more during the past year than ever before and only in the eastern district was there a falling off in net earnings. It is not in the public interests that artificial panics should be created. It is nothing less than wicked that women and trust estates are ruined by misstatements of fact and it is high time that publicity should be truthful as to these conditions."

"In my opinion the federal Government should guarantee equitable return to investors, and if these investors receive an average equal to the net income of the last five years, they would be amply protected."

B. & M. Embargo Announced

Because of heavy movement of eastbound freight and in order to avoid congestion and consequent tying up of equipment, embargo is placed by the Boston & Maine Railroad on all eastbound freight routing eastbound by way of the New York Central Rail-

road at Rotterdam and Troy, N. Y., and the Delaware & Hudson Company at Mechanicville and Troy, N. Y., except shipments originating at Troy, Albany, or on the New York Central Railroad. South of Troy, live stock, perishable foodstuffs for human consumption, feed for live stock, coal, news print paper, shipments consigned to railroads, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the United States Government, or offices thereof. Shipments billed up to and including Dec. 7 will be accepted. This embargo will not prohibit acceptance of freight for export by way of the port of Boston, when these shipments are covered by authority of F. F. Farrar, C. A., Boston Chamber of Commerce.

SUGAR HELD IN NEW YORK RELEASED

Five Thousand Tons Due Next Week From Porto Rico — Arrest of Food Dealers on Complaint of Overcharging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Food Administration has ordered the release of 16,000 tons of sugar held here for the Russian Government, which will be turned over to the American Refiners Committee, James H. Post, chairman. Mr. Post said there is due here early next week 5000 tons of Porto Rican sugar, which will be rushed to the refiners and be ready for distribution within a week to 14 days.

Two wholesale food dealers have been ordered by the Food Administration by Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator, on complaints of overcharging in sugar sales. Mr. Williams said that if reports were true, he would recommend to the Federal Administration in Washington that their federal licenses be revoked. The dealers charged with violating the food regulations are Goldberg & Cohen of 205 East Fourth street and H. Dworkin of 292 East Second Street.

BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD CAMPAIGN

Active Work Is Being Done for Candidates Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny

Active work in behalf of Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny, candidates for the Boston School Committee, is being done by the Public School Association, which says of them:

"William S. Kenny and Joseph Lee, candidates for School Committee, at the election Tuesday, Dec. 18, represent the new School Committee of five from its beginning in 1906 down to the present time. Mr. Kenny, after an honorable service on the old committee of 24, having served on the new committee during its first two years, and Mr. Lee during the last nine, leaving a gap of only one year between. Mr. Kenny represents especially the heroic days of reorganization, while Mr. Lee has taken a leading part in the progress made under the system as reorganized."

Under the heading of "keeping the schools out of politics," the association makes the following statements:

"The appointment and promotion of teachers has been placed strictly on a merit basis, depending upon professional attainment, not on political pull. The professional standard of teachers has been enhanced in many ways. Entrance examinations for the normal school have been made more definite and a physical examination included. The normal school course has been lengthened to three years, college credit for this course has been obtained, college extension courses given in the school buildings, and a sabbatical year provided; so that every teacher now graduated from the school is on the road to a college degree. Promotional examinations at the end of the second and sixth years stimulate professional improvement. A model school has been attached to the Normal School, and a special department of practice and training created."

"The professional participation of teachers in educational matters has been greatly stimulated, about 500 teachers for instance participating during the past few years in remodeling of the course of study."

Mr. Lee denies that he is in any way committed to the election of Frank W. Ballou to the superintendency. He says: "I desire to say that I have no candidate for superintendency, and Mr. Ballou informs me that he is not a candidate for the position and would not accept it."

"While I am on the subject of the superintendency I would like to add that if I am elected, whoever is chosen superintendent will have my loyal support, whether I vote for him or not, and that I shall do everything I can to make his administration a success."

TROLLEY CAR FARE INCREASE AUTHORIZED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement has been made that the up-state Public Service Commission has authorized five trolley companies to increase their fares from five cents to six cents. The companies serve Northport, Amityville, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff and Huntington, on Long Island, and Hornell, Canisteo, Ithaca, East Ithaca, Newbury, Walden, Peekskill and Ossining in up-state sections.

Permission was also given to the Hudson River & Eastern Traction Company, operating in Peekskill, to raise the fare to seven cents. A number of other companies have similar applications pending before the commission.

SENATE PASSES WAR RESOLUTION

Declaration Is Adopted Against Austria-Hungary by Seventy-Four Votes to 0—Senator La Follette Is Not Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resolution declaring the existence of a state of war against Austria was adopted by the United States Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 74 to 0. Senator La Follette being absent.

Senator Lodge stated that he in common with many other senators, felt that a declaration should be made also against Bulgaria and Turkey at this time, but in deference to the wishes of the President he would not press an amendment, and he hoped that none would be pressed.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported out today this resolution, which follows the model of the war resolutions against Germany.

The report submitted to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee in conjunction with the war declaration resolution, sets forth in detail the grievances upon which the United States bases its reasons for declaring the existence of a state of war between this country and Austria-Hungary.

As pointed out in the report accompanying the resolution, the enactment of the declaration involves only a slight readjustment of the affairs between the United States and Austria-Hungary, because the state of war which the resolution declares to exist has been a fact for several months. The report points out that depredations on American lives and rights by Austria-Hungary have been small compared to the corresponding activities of her Teutonic ally, but says that Austrian naval forces have indulged in submarine activities to an extent to constitute war upon this country. "This fact," reads the committee report, "taken in connection with other acts of Austria-Hungary, has more and more brought that Government into a position where the American people have realized that she must be included with Germany as an enemy."

Setting forth reasons why this country should at last recognize the existence of a state of war with Austria, which in fact has existed many months, the report commences by recounting the numerous activities of the Austrian Ambassador, Dumba, and Austrian consuls, aimed at disrupting the national unity by causing dissensions in labor circles by promoting strikes, etc. In this connection is set forth in detail how Dumba, acting with and under former German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff, plotted to bring about strikes in American plants engaged in the production of munitions of war; how Dumba conspired to cripple American business industries; how he flagrantly violated diplomatic propriety by employing an American citizen as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of an enemy of Austria-Hungary; how Austrian consuls in St. Louis and New York aided in the circulation of strike propaganda and forged passports from the United States for the use of their countrymen going home. The above are cited as some of the activities of Austrian diplomatic representatives in this country aimed at furthering "Germany's warlike purposes."

The report calls attention to Austria-Hungary's adherence to the ruthless policy of submarine warfare inaugurated and relentlessly pursued by the Imperial German Government, and cites various instances in which Austrian submarines have sunk American vessels, by so doing violating at the same time all international law and previous agreements with, and assurances to, the United States Government.

The fact that Austria has adhered to the submarine policy of her German ally; the sinister activities of her commercial diplomatic representatives in this country who acted in close cooperation with Count von Bernstorff; Austria's support of and her lending aid to Germany in her prosecution of a war against the United States Government; these are the reasons for which the United States will formally place Austria-Hungary in the rôle of a national enemy.

Today House leaders hope to translate the President's war message into action. The House will act upon the resolution reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee, and it is considered likely that the war declaration will pass the House unanimously a short time after consideration of the resolution is begun.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee informally considered the draft of the House resolution as prepared by the Foreign Affairs Committee, and it is possible, and even probable, that the Senate will begin formal consideration of the war declaration simultaneously with its adoption by the House.

At all events, leaders of both houses are unanimous in the opinion that the war declaration will have been acted upon favorably before the week closes. Although there is a strong sentiment in both ends of the Capitol toward inaugurating the same steps against Turkey and Bulgaria as are now being taken against Austria-Hungary, both Democratic and Republican leaders express their willingness to await word from the President before taking the initiative with regard to the Balkan allies of Germany. The opinion prevails in the ranks of both parties that the President has strong diplomatic reasons for arranging the war program as outlined in his message, and leaders are content to abide by his decision.

Representative Miller of Minnesota voiced the attitude of those who de-

sire that formal action be taken against Turkey and Bulgaria when he alluded to Turkey, the enemy of civilization, and asserted that Turkey and Bulgaria could be alienated from their allies through force of war. At the same time he declared his intention not to press the matter until the intention of President Wilson had been revealed.

Chairman Flood, replying, declared that the time had not yet come for declaring war against Turkey and Bulgaria. He said that the question of declaring war against Turkey must be considered from the moral effect of such a declaration. At the present time, he said, there can be no question of any direct military action by the United States against Turkey and Bulgaria. Mr. Flood asserted that a direct damage, both to Turkey and the United States, would result from such a declaration. The interests of Turkey in the United States are very small, while those of the United States in Turkey are very large, he pointed out. He then detailed the importance of American missionary and educational institutions in Turkey, and the vast amounts of money which have been expended in furthering the work of these societies.

According to Mr. Flood, there is practically nothing to fear from the activities of Turkish subjects in the United States, the vast majority of whom, he says, are Christian Syrians, Assyrians, and Armenians. That information can reach Germany through Bulgarian diplomatic channels is denied by Mr. Flood, because, he points out, all diplomatic messages sent by the Bulgarian legation go through the State Department.

Mr. Flood said that the Bulgarians as a race have the friendliest feeling for the American people. He further stated that the Bulgars are waging a purely local war, a war against their old enemies, the Serbs.

In spite of Chairman Flood's belief, supported by a strong array of arguments, that this country should not place Turkey and Bulgaria in the same category as Austria, there are members who cannot see the distinction, and who class any ally of Germany as an enemy of this country and the Allies. These same Congressmen, among whom are many of the most prominent men in the House, point out the fact that Turkey and Bulgaria are daily committing acts of war against the United States, by lending military support, and furnishing resources to Germany and Austria. They cannot forget the fact that many Turkish and Bulgarian regiments are commanded by German officers, and that thousands of helpless women and children have been massacred by these same Turks and Bulgars.

There is a bitter antipathy in the House against Turkey and Bulgaria. This feeling will be repressed, however, and no action will be taken until the President gives the word. Those who are anxious that all of Germany's allies be classed as United States enemies feel that the President holds much the same view, but is waiting for a more opportune time, and will give the word later.

Situation in the House

There Is Felt to Be No Reason for Not Bringing Resolution to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resolution declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria was taken up in the House today. Unable to come to an agreement as to a time limit for debate on the resolution it was decided to divide the time equally between Chairman Flood and Representative Cooper, chairman and ranking member respectively of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and come to a vote some time during the afternoon. At about 5 o'clock today, according to tentative plans of party leaders, a vote will be taken on the declaration and all amendments if there should be any.

There is felt to be no reason for delaying the bringing of the declaration to the immediate vote.

In the opening speech Chairman Flood detailed briefly the course inaugurated and pursued by the German empire and told how Austria had adhered to the policy of ruthless submarine warfare followed by "her master and ally." Austria, he said, has insulted our flag, violated American rights and murdered American citizens.

Closing he declared, "Let us pass this resolution speedily; let us link together for overwhelming defeat the two medieval governments which plunged the world into war and still stand as the worst obstacles to a just peace among the nations. Let us pass this resolution and let us hear and obey the great President of this country, who is bending every energy of mind and body, night and day, to the accomplishment of the speedy and complete triumph of the allied and American armies, upon terms of surrender from the central powers, that will satisfy the hope and aspirations of the American people and bring an enduring peace to a stricken world."

Representative Foss, of Illinois, a Republican, heartily endorsed Chairman Flood's expressed sentiments and stated that at first he had favored declaring war against Turkey and Bulgaria as well as Austria-Hungary, but that when he considered that the President was the commander-in-chief of the American forces and the guide of the destinies of the United States, he realized that to vote for a course which the leader of the nation advised against would be unwise and might interfere with the plans of the President for winning the war and might also tend to put Congress in the light of attempting a leadership in the action which justly belonged to the chief executive.

He was applauded vigorously by Republicans and Democrats alike when he declared: "President Wilson is our leader. We should be willing to give him the last ounce of our support. I

Senate Committee Acts

Unopposed Early War Action in the Senate Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the war, was reported favorably on Thursday by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. One difference in the resolution as reported by the Senate and the resolution reported by the House is that the preamble of the Senate resolution does not state in detail the causes of the war. "To go into the causes at the present hour," said Senator Stone, "is unnecessary and uncalled for." The body of the resolution differs from that of the House also, in that it does not name a day and hour at which hostilities shall commence.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was unanimously in favor of the resolution. Senator Stone will report the resolution today, with the recommendation that it be immediately acted on. There is no indication that there will be any amendment to the effect that Bulgaria and Turkey be included in the declaration of war. Speaking of Bulgaria and Turkey, Chairman Stone said that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is determined to act strictly in accordance with the desire of the President, and to leave the matter an open question until such time as the Committee on Foreign Relations has time to discuss the matter with those in close touch with the international situation. The Senate is expected to act at the earliest possible moment, and little or no opposition is anticipated.

Following is the resolution as reported by the Senate committee: "Whereas, the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and people of the United States of America, therefore be it,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire navy and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

DUNWOODY INSTITUTE AVIATION CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Aviation classes have been opened at Dunwoody Institute, where 700 men of the United States Navy were given instruction in mechanics last summer. The aerial unit began work with 14 men, and expects to have 25 within the next few weeks. The chief instructor is Capt. E. W. Farrow of the British Royal Flying Corps, the first Canadian to bring down an enemy airplane in the European war. He has been in charge of flying schools at Brooklands and at the Mohawk flying camp near Ottawa.

Two Curtiss planes are available for the use of the classes here, and the Aero Club of Minneapolis has opened barracks for the unit at 1600 Harmon Place, near the Dunwoody Institute. Special emphasis will be laid on assembly of airplane motors, rigging of planes and gunnery. The Parade, a ground space of 60 acres, near Dunwoody school, will be available as a starting and landing place for planes.

FARMING EXPOSITION IN ECUADOR PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The municipal board of Guayaquil, Ecuador, recently passed an ordinance providing for an annual agricultural exposition in this city, beginning Oct. 9, 1920.

The exposition is to comprehend live stock and farming in general, horticulture, floriculture, apiculture, food products, and the prime materials for industrial manufactures. A special building adequate for the purpose is to be erected. Work will start May 1, 1918.

One important result expected, according to Commerce Reports, is the compilation of a list of all persons engaged in any pursuit related to agriculture, and of the products raised.

AEROPLANE STOCK INSPECTED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The difficulty with which lumber suitable for aeroplane construction is obtained, was illustrated at Eugene, says a correspondent of the Oregonian, by L. L. Lewis, salesmanager of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company. Out of approximately 240 cars of fir lumber cut at the company's Springfield mill, only one car complied with aircraft specifications, according to Mr. Lewis.

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TROLLEY SERVICE CHANGES SOUGHT

Worcester Citizens Complain of Crowded Conditions on Cars During Rush Hours, at City Council Committee Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Operation of more street cars during the rush hours under a better system was urged by speakers at a public hearing in City Hall last night, before the special municipal committee on street railways. The majority of the speakers complained of the overcrowded cars, adding that if the cars already in use were operated on schedule time, such conditions would be greatly relieved. Henry C. Page, general manager of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway, appeared for the company.

John C. Ware, councilman, presided, and the other members of the municipal committee present were Michael J. O'Hara, Isaiah J. Styles and Joseph V. Rafferty. Edward F. Meehan, the councilman who introduced the order for an investigation of street railway conditions, was the first speaker. He told of the reasons which had led him to believe that the transportation facilities in this city should be remedied. The immediate cause for his introducing the order, he said, was the fact that five men arrested for riding on the fenders of a street car, one was fined \$3.

John W. Mawbey, assistant city solicitor, told the meeting that, although the City Council could not offer any direct relief from the alleged inadequate service, yet if enough valid complaints were brought, the case would be laid before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. Representative Michael F. Malone told of the investigation of the street railway four years ago, when orders were passed by the City Council asking for certain changes and then placed in the hands of the Public Service Commission. He said that at present the changes asked for in the report had not been made and that the assistant city solicitor has possession of the report.

Residents on the Lake Quinsigamond Line, the Hamilton Street Line, the Grafton Line and other suburban routes told of crowded conditions. There were 15 speakers, each confined to five minutes, and several expressed the desire to talk longer, declaring that they couldn't tell all of their complaints in such a short time.

General Manager Page, in presenting the company's side, asked the people not to complain of unheated cars as it was a patriotic duty to conserve electricity and save the coal for the manufacture of war matériel. He added that one of the causes for crowded cars was that the people were not willing to wait until a second car came to relieve the situation, but insisted on crowding on to the first car. This resulted, he said, in having one car arrive overloaded and the next come without passengers. He urged that all individuals with complaints to make concerning the service communicate with him by telephone or mail, and he would do all in his power to remedy justified complaints.

DOBBS FERRY RELICS OF REVOLUTION

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A special to the Globe Democrat from Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., states that workmen excavating alongside the foundation of the most ancient building in Main Street near Chestnut dislodged a loose stone in the wall, exposing a crevice, in which was a buff-colored coat of the sort worn by General Washington's Continental troops, rolled about a faded flag, both of which were later pronounced to be genuine relics of the war of independence.

COURTS DESERTED WHEN SALOONS CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Not a charge of intoxication was on the calendar of the police courts in either Minneapolis or St. Paul on Tuesday

morning. It was the first time in 20 years, records show, that such a condition obtained. All saloons in the Twin Cities had been closed all day on Wednesday because of a demonstration of union labor, arranged in sympathy with street-car men who are on strike. There were three arrests in St. Paul on Wednesday of two saloonkeepers accused of keeping their places open contrary to police orders, and one on a charge of reckless driving. For the first time since last winter not an automobile was reported stolen in Minneapolis on that day.

CLOSING OF REVERE HOUSE IS ASKED

A bill of complaint in equity, charging the proprietors of the Revere House with using that hotel in such a way as to amount to a common nuisance under the Massachusetts statutes, was filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court yesterday by J. Frank Chase, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society.

The persons named as proprietors are Otis Norcross, George U. Crocker, G. Glover Crocker, George B. Dawson, H. Hooper Lawrence, Charles H. Moseley, Rodney S. Harrison and Berkeley W. Mossman, all of Boston. It is alleged in the bill that Rodney S. Harrison and Berkeley W. Mossman keep and maintain the hotel. The others named as proprietors are said to be owners of the property. It is prayed in the bill "that the said nuisance be abated and perpetually enjoined."

A temporary injunction is asked immediately, to be followed by a permanent one. In discussing his bill with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Chase said that protection of soldiers and sailors was the end chiefly sought in this proceeding, and that he had no animus against any of the defendants named because of anything else than their alleged misuse of the hotel.

TRANSFER OF IDLE BOX CARS ORDERED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Based upon a check made by the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's Association as to empty cars on the lines of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, an order has come from the committee on car service, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., that the North Bank road turn over 400 box cars to the Southern Pacific Company at Portland at the rate of 25 cars each day, says The Morning Oregonian. This enforced interchange has already begun.

The order is declared to be based on false premises, declare Spokane, Portland & Seattle officials. It is said the first report submitted by the association gave the number of idle cars on the North Bank rails as very high, indicating a surplus was not needed in carrying on the business of the road and its connecting feeder lines. A later report reduced the number of cars to something over 300, and they were declared to be empty instead of idle.

WAR SCHOOL PLANNED TO TRAIN CITIZENS

DAYTON, O.—With the incorporation of the Dayton Industrial Institute Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, says the News, Dayton will soon have a war school where men will be trained to fill positions made vacant by skilled mechanics who have been taken by the draft or have enlisted in the army.

Effort will be put forth immediately to gather a force of efficient instructors. Construction work will be begun to convert the building which has been secured by the incorporation into a school. The school will be open to all who care to become skilled in the branches taught.

FOUNDRY TO BE REOPENED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Corning Foundry, Inc., has been incorporated at Albany, says a Corning correspondent of the Democrat and Chronicle, to take over and operate the E. R. Allen Foundry at Centerville, which has not been operated for several years. The plant will be reopened late in December.

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NATIONS SOCIETY IDEA IN HISTORY

Lucien Delabrousse Furnishes
Information on the Subject and
Issues a Warning—"Idea Is a
Very Old One," He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A great deal of in-
formation and also a warning are con-
tained in an article recently published
by Le Temps on the idea of the Society
of Nations. The author is M. Lucien
Delabrousse. He considers that the
great attention which is being given
to the constitution of a Society of
Nations at the end of the world war,
as a means of preventing further
catastrophes, shows a movement of
world thought which should be in-
structed as to the history and genesis
of the idea. For, though the name is
of recent date, the idea is a very old
one. M. Delabrousse goes back to the
days of Henry IV and of Sully, and to
the "projet de paix perpétuelle" of the
Abbé de Saint Pierre which Jean-
Jacques Rousseau supported, but which
Voltaire regarded as in the nature of
a dream. Leibnitz, inimical to French
influences in Germany, desired the
formation of a Society of Nations, and
the same idea is to be found germinat-
ing in the writings of Bentham and
in those of Condorcet. Kant developed
it in the "Essay on Perpetual Peace,"
which appeared in 1796 and later a
pamphlet signed Saint-Simon, but
drawn up by his disciple Thierry, bore
this title: "The Organization of Euro-
pean Society: The Necessity for and
the Means by Which the Peoples of
Europe could be Organized into a
Single Political Body While at the
Same Time Preserving Their National
Independence." Kant regarded the
solution of the peace problem as lying
in the formation of an international
juridical body, appointed by the na-
tions and possessing an authority de-
rived from them, by which the equilib-
rium of the world would be maintained
by means of judgments pronounced by
the court and enforced, if necessary
arose, by a force strong enough for
the purpose. But Kant abolished
neither the idea of country nor the
love of country. He gave perfect proof
of his practical sense of things by re-
fusing to admit in the federation of
peoples any that had not reached an
equal stage of civilization. He asked
for equality between the federated
peoples and that they should have as
far as possible the same requirements
and same point of view.

Thirty-six years after Thierry had
given his attention to the development
of the ideas of Saint-Simon on "the
best possible European organization,"
the question of the revision of the Re-
publican Constitution of Nov. 4, 1848,
had to be considered by the Legisla-
tive Assembly. Victor Hugo, in a mag-
nificent speech, opposed the revision
proposal, and for the first time the
expression "the United States of Eu-
rope" was heard. He said: "The
French people has carved in the gran-
ite and has established indestructibly
amidst the old continent in which the
monarchical idea reigns, the founda-
tion stone of that immense edifice
which will one day be called the
United States of Europe." Seventeen
years later, in April, 1867, Frederic
Passy asked, in the columns of Le
Temps, for the establishment of an
international and permanent league of
peace. It was at the time of that
Luxembourg affair which almost
brought about the rupture between
France and Prussia which was to
occur three years later. Soon after,
Michel Chevalier, Senator of the Em-
pire, Arles-Dufour, Father Hyacinthe,
Pastor Martin Paschoud, and the
Grand Rabbi of the Israelitish Con-
sistory in Paris Isidorus, headed a
petition in favor of peace, to which
the visitors of the universal exhibi-
tion were asked to affix their signa-
ture. A little later still, an interna-
tional committee was formed in Swit-
zerland, whose president was Jules
Barni, translator of Kant's works and
a reputed author himself. A congress
was organized which was to be held in
Geneva in September, 1867. Among
those supporting the congress were
such men as Edgar Quinet, Victor
Hugo, Carnot, Jules Favre, J. Stuart
Mill, Littré. But the originator of the
peoples' banks in Germany, Schulze-
Delitsch refused to attend, as did
Marc Dufrasse, a French deputy then
in exile, and who was at the time
professor at the "Polytechnicum" of
Zurich. He had just written an im-
portant work, "L'Histoire du Droit de
Guerre et de Paix." In the chapter en-
titled "Le Danger," he said: "As far as
Germany is concerned, for the last 15
years I have lived on her frontier, and
I read every day and I sometimes hear
the unceasing expression of the
spite and anger of her people against
us. Today the German people is re-
nouncing its immemorial federative
constitution, it asks for unity, which
is contrary to all its traditions, its
religion and its customs, out of hatred
for us; it is giving up its liberties so
as to be strong against France, in
order to war with France with the
hope of conquering her and the inten-
tion of humiliating her." The war of
1870-1871 was soon to show that Marc-
Dufrasse had rightly judged of the
German people. An Italian, Mazzini,

VARIOUS STAGES IN SPANISH CRISIS

Señor Maura's Efforts to Form a
Kind of Monarchical Coalition
Government Fail—Señor
Garcia Prieto Consulted

By The Christian Science Monitor Special
Spanish Correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—The quandary in
which the Spanish State is search of
a cabinet finds itself, at the time of
writing, does not decrease in difficulty.
As has been mentioned in a cable to
The Christian Science Monitor, Señor
Maura has been obliged to give up
enthusiastic, of forming a kind of
monarchical coalition Government,
and at the close of his efforts seemed
cross and disappointed, saying in re-
ply to a question, that he really did
not know what was going to happen
to Spain. The Regionalists and their
republican and other supporters, who
are showing much cohesion, tenacity,
and determination in this crisis when
the other sections are exhibiting mu-
tual distrust and weakness, made it
quite clear that no Maura Government
would have their support, and by this
time it is evident that the combined
Left with its demand for a revised
constitution is a far stronger power
than a few weeks ago.

Señor Maura was sadly disillusioned
as to the extent of the support he
thought he might receive. It is re-
ported that Señor Dato told him the
Conservative Party would assist him
if he formed a government, but that
none of them felt they could enter a
Maura Cabinet. Count de Romanones
and Señor Garcia Prieto said much
the same thing on behalf of the Lib-
erals. Señor Maura then made a per-
sonal appeal to the Marqués de Lema,
Minister of Foreign Affairs in the
Dato Government, to remain at his
post in the Ministry, but met with another
refusal, and again when he appealed to
the Alcalde de Zamora, one of the
Garcia Prieto Liberals. The old Con-
servative leader, who has been a mem-
ber of the Cortes for 36 years and was
Premier for the first time in 1903 then
gave up the attempt. The Count de
Romanones declares that there is an
end now to the Liberal and Conser-
vative "rotary" parties as led by him
and Señor Dato in the past, and the
most recent events indicate also that
Maurism as a practical political force
has collapsed also. Señor Maura is a
reactionary, with a strong tendency to
Germanophilism, and although the
King's conduct in the crisis is gener-
ally approved as very proper, doubts
are expressed as to the wisdom of
having asked Señor Maura to attempt
the formation of a Cabinet.

Thus, it seemed that all the possi-
bilities were exhausted and a deadlock
had been reached, no Cabinet being
possible. At this point the King had
recourse to trying a second time some
of those who had previously failed in
forming a ministry. Señor Garcia
Prieto has again been in consultation
with His Majesty, and it is now rum-
ored that Señor Villanueva will be
asked to attempt the making of a
ministry. Here is a clear indication
of the depth of the difficulty, for
Señor Villanueva belongs to the Gar-
cia Prieto party, of which he has been
a chief organizer and, if his leader
fails, it is asked how Señor Villa-
nueva can succeed, especially as the
Regionalists and the Left gener-
ally are furious with him on ac-
count of his share in the military
trial of the Catalan deputy Domingo.
Paradoxical and hopeless as the situa-
tion may appear to be, it seems to close
and impartial watchers to be working
inexorably towards a certain end. The
Left are biding their time, and as they
say, watching the Right and the mon-
archical Center exhaust itself, and it
is prophesied with freedom and con-
fidence that a reform of supreme con-
sequence will emerge from this per-
plexity. In what form depends upon
many circumstances, one of which is
the attitude of the King himself and
those about him. All know that per-
sonally His Majesty has strong demo-
cratic instincts.

The press reflects the general be-
wilderedness and suspense. El Liberal
has been pinning its faith to Sanchez
de Toca, and says that, although he
declared that all gates were closed to
him he would succeed in bursting
them open. El Diario Universal, the
organ of the Count de Romanones,
says it most fervently hopes that the
crisis will have a patriotic solution
and that it will result in some men
of great talent being placed at the

service of the King, who has the great-
est love for Spain. La Correspondencia
de España comments on the way the
Liberal Party is spreading itself, with
the result that a cabinet of Liberals
presided over by a Conservative has
seemed one of the possibilities. The
Germanophile press has set up a
strong campaign against Sanchez de
Toca on account of his well-known
pro-Ally sympathies. They describe
him as a confirmed interventionist,
and quote his speeches and declara-
tions on the subject. La Nación de-
scribes the idea of a combination led
by him as repugnant. The Conser-
vative journal, La Epoca, makes a
splendid defense of Sanchez de Toca,
although primarily attached to Señor
Dato. It says that because Sanchez de
Toca is not a Germanophile, he is de-
clared to be an interventionist. "The
Germanophiles," it says, "who, in their
early propaganda, were opposed to
neutrality, have now made such a
monopoly of that cry that they will
not allow that it is possible for any-
one to be pro-Ally by sympathy, con-
viction, or intellectual affinity, while
practising neutrality as the most ex-
pedient policy for Spain."

Another Germanophile paper says
that Señor Maura alone can exercise
power, Sanchez de Toca having insuf-
ficient friends, and yet another, La
Tribuna, remarks that the present
crisis is distinguished by the struggle
between old Spain and new Spain, and
that while it is of little consequence
who is in power, it is essential that
the crisis shall operate in favor of the
selection of men who will save Spain.
The military press is adopting a very
different tone. La Correspondencia
Militar says it persists in its attitude
of fixing the attention on the grave
fundamental and international prob-
lems of the present hour. A real neu-
trality must hold equilibrium among
the acts of the Government and ob-
tain for them the deep respect of all
the belligerents. The point is to be
insisted upon that in the formation
of a government it is not necessary to
have men of great reputation for the
national reconstruction; they have
rather need of new men capable of
fulfilling the ministerial duties which
will be entrusted to them.

It is stated from Portbua, that the
Franco-Spanish frontier has been
closed.

[The first article on "Various Stages
in Spanish Crisis" was published in
The Christian Science Monitor on
Thursday.]

BEER MUST GO SAYS CHAIRMAN HINSHAW

CHICAGO, Ill.—Beer must go the
path of John Barleycorn if the United
States would utilize every possible
means of winning the war, in the
opinion of Virgil G. Hinshaw, chair-
man of the prohibition national com-
mittee, says the Chicago Journal. Mr.
Hinshaw believes that Mr. Lloyd
George's call for 1,000,000 American
soldiers for immediate transportation
will mean the enactment of a bone-dry
law as a war measure.
Mr. Hinshaw cites the figures of the
brewers to show the enormous inroad
made upon the resources of the coun-
try in the manufacture of beer. Ac-
cording to these figures, 1,200,000 per-
sons are employed in the sale and
manufacture of beer. The United
States Brewers Year Book for 1914
showed \$113,513,971 worth of grains
and other farm products were used in
making beer. This, says Mr. Hin-
shaw, exceeded the total of the com-
bined crop values in the census year
of Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, Ne-
vada, New Mexico and Wyoming, and
would be sufficient to bake 7,000,000
loaves of bread per day, sufficient to
feed an army of 4,000,000 soldiers.

WOOLWORTH SALES GAIN
The F. W. Woolworth Company re-
ports for the month of November sales
of \$9,076,557, an increase of 18½ per
cent over 1916.

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So many different styles to select
from—one of America's largest col-
lections. Gold filled, solid gold and
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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 8, AT 3
ROSALIE WIRTHLIN
CONTRALTO-SOHO RECITAL
Prices 1.50, 1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall.
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Tonight 8 15 **OUR HAWAII**
Tomorrow, 2.30 Honolulu: Islands
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Tickets 25c to \$1.00. NOW.

PRESIDENT SEEKING RAILWAY SOLUTION

Unification Advocated as Need-
ful War Measure—Roads
Say They Can Operate Effi-
ciently Without Handicaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President
Wilson on Thursday took up the re-
commendations of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission relating to the gov-
ernment operation of the railroads if
Congress does not pass the legislation
necessary for their unification during
the war. He held a conference with
Chairman Hall, and the two went over
the recommendations in detail. The
President is seeking full information
before he lays the problem before Con-
gress, as he said in his address on
Tuesday, he might do.

The point of view in dealing with
this subject at the White House will
be one entirely of expediency and effi-
ciency in the handling of the railroads
as part of the great war machine. All
other considerations will be subordi-
nated. At the same time, it is the de-
sire of the President to cause as little
confusion as possible, and still pro-
vide for the most rapid shipment and
delivery of war matériel and the sup-
plies needed by the country. Railroad
men now in Washington seem less ap-
prehensive of the effect of the com-
mission's report than they did on Wed-
nesday.

Railroad presidents composing the
Railroads War Board on Thursday in-
formed Chairman Newlands of the
Senate Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion that if Congress removed the legal
prohibitions which forbid unification
of the roads for the war emergency,
government operation would be un-
necessary.

Chairman Newlands asked the rail-
road executives for an estimate of the
money needed by the roads to equip
them for the emergency, and they
promised to prepare it in time for
presentation to President Wilson on
Monday.

The railroad men estimated that \$1-
000,000,000 would be needed to equip
and enlarge their facilities for handling
war traffic in 1918. How it should be
raised was not discussed, Senator
Newlands said, and there is a question
whether it would be obtained by a
loan from the Government or by gov-
ernment guaranty.

In connection with the suspension
and postponement of the hampering
statutes of which the railroads have
been complaining, the Senate Com-
mittee on Judiciary met on Thurs-
day and discussed the joint resolution

GERMANY LOSING, SAYS DR. VAN DYKE

Even a Temporary Success Can-
not Be Maintained, He Insists
—Approves President's Stand
and Thinks Revolt Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Even if Ger-
many should gain some temporary
success, she could not obtain or con-
solidate a final victory by the method
of force, said Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in
discussing President Wilson's message
with a representative of this bureau.
"Everybody is satisfied with the
message," said Dr. Van Dyke, "except
those pacifists who do not understand
the nature of real peace. President
Wilson's idea that the war must be
fought through to a decisive termina-
tion is a sane, sensible and Christian
idea. He is very wise in repeating
his assurance that this is not to be
a war of annihilation or extermination
of the German people."
"Personally I do not believe there is
any possibility of a popular revolution
in Germany, either peaceful or violent,
until the German people are con-
vinced that the attempt of their
military leaders to force German kul-
tur on the world at the point of the
sword can never succeed."
"Therefore, while President Wil-
son's words disavowing any intention
to crush the German people, or to
destroy Germany as a nation, are val-
uable as preparing the way for a more
reasonable and less desperate state of
mind in Germany when that country
is brought to the point where her plans
for military conquest have to be
abandoned, the only way to reach that
point is by meeting force with force,
and defeating the German Army in the
field, and the German Navy at sea."

"Here again, defeat does not mean
complete annihilation. It means only
such an overcoming of German arms
as will be clear and unmistakable;
and will bring German rulers to face
the fact that they have failed."
"Personally I have no sympathy
with the frothy talk we hear some-
times about planting the Star-Span-
gled Banner on the banks of the Rhine,
or marching an American army
through the streets of Berlin. Berlin,
as a matter of fact, is a beastly, ugly
city, and the size of it is not worth
what it would cost to get our boys
there. There are other cities much
better qualified for the signing of
peace, when it finally does come, cities
from which Germany began her ad-
vance. There would be a certain po-
etic justice if in one of them Germany
should sign the act of repentance, re-
muneration and reparation, which she
must be ready to sign before we can
even talk about peace with her."

The President is keeping in close
touch with the railroad situation. By
the end of this week all the necessary
data will be before him. What action
he will then take will depend on the
extent to which Congress is willing
to pass the legislation which the rail-
road executives deem necessary.

CONSUMERS SEEK TO REDUCE MEAT PRICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Formation of a con-
sumers' committee to work with the
federal meat division of the Food Ad-
ministration in an advisory capacity,
and directing itself, so it is reported,
to getting lower prices from retail
butchers, is almost completed, accord-
ing to information given out here on
Thursday by the Food Administration.
No estimates of packers' profit reduc-
tions, as variously reported, has been
made by the meat division.


This woman wore hers three years!
"Incredible!" you say, unless you
wear Kayser Italian Silk Under-
wear yourself.
The wearing quality of Kayser
Italian Silk Underwear is due to these
fundamental facts: There is more
silk in Kayser's than in any other
silk underwear; each garment is cut
individually and carefully tailored
and fits the figure correctly.
The result is that a Kayser Italian
Silk garment when properly wash-
ed and cared for will far outwear
ordinary underwear. Thousands of
women have learned to look upon
Kayser Italian Silk Underwear as a
genuine economy.
Always look for the label
Insist on seeing the label on every piece of silk underwear you pur-
chase. The genuine Italian Silk Underwear bears a label in every
garment plainly marked "Kayser Italian Silk". One blue star on the
label indicates the lighter weight silk—three stars the heavier weight.
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Kayser Italian Silk Underwear
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The best of Hudson service—well equipped
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A SEPARATE STORE
(TREMONT STREET—FIRST FLOOR)
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**Kayser Italian
Silk Underwear**
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LOS ANGELES
Carry a Complete Line of
Kayser Silk Goods
KAYSER GOODS
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ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY
SANTA CRUZ, CAL.
SEASIDE STORE
For Kayser Underwear
Kayser Italian Silk Underwear
Hosiery, Gloves, Corset Covers
Sold in ABERDEEN, WASH., by
GEORGE J. WOLFF.

DRY WORKERS OF COUNTRY GATHER

Conventions and Conferences of Prohibition Leaders at Washington to Include Representatives of the Colleges

Mark R. Shaw, district secretary of the Massachusetts Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, an organization composed of college students and their instructors, pledged to take an active part in campaigns against the liquor interests, left Boston, last night, for Washington, D. C., where he will represent his organization at the convention of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, Saturday night.

As the united committee is composed of about 20 different prohibition and temperance organizations its plans are far reaching. Its aim is to enlighten soldiers and sailors on the subject of the relations of alcoholic indulgence and military efficiency. The convention comes between the closing session of the National Woman's Temperance Union and the opening session of the Anti-Saloon League of America's convention, two events which will keep many prohibition workers in Washington for days. Probably the feature of this gathering of leaders, will be the reading of the report of the executive secretary, Harley H. Gill, whose headquarters are in New York City, and who cannot, except at convention meetings, come into contact with his workers, scattered over all the country. Immediately following the convention of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities, leading workers in the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association will begin work to strengthen their organization and to make a drive for support in connection with the attempt to have the national house pass the proposed prohibition amendment.

Monday evening the executive committee of the association met and outline plans for the coming year. Preparations will be made for a concentrated campaign to begin Jan. 1, in which college speakers will be sent out to round up all college men, undergraduates and graduates, to work to get members of their state legislatures to ratify the proposed prohibition amendment. In case it goes through the national House, and on the other hand, to urge legislators to demand the revival of temperance activities in case the national measure is defeated. If the proposed amendment passes, speakers will be heard especially in those states where there is a chance to secure ratification.

There are 27 dry states at present; so it is the intention of the managers of the united committee to stir up enthusiasm for temperance in nine other states, 36 states being needed. Preparations for this final drive will begin with wide circulation of Intercollegiate Prohibition Association literature. Those who are inclined to waver, when the question comes up, as to whether they should join with the college men who are already pledged, will be told in circulars and on platforms that fully 100,000 temperance supporters have gone out from colleges through the efforts of the association. The present strength of the Intercollegiate association will be brought to the attention of congressmen during the next few days, and, after the vote in the national House, it will be argued that the association's activities shows the trend of thought among the younger generation.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, the eastern intercollegiate contest of the association will be held in which the winners of the state contests will compete for the privilege of representing the eastern section in the national convention of the organization. Simon E. Cozad of the Boston University School of Theology, is the orator for the so-called Southern New England section. On Wednesday night he will address the association's representative on "America's Most Dangerous Enemy."

Maine, which is in the so-called Northern New England section, will be represented by Sergt. Perley Wise Lane, winner of the state contest at Bates College, Lewiston. Mc Sergeant Lane is stationed at Camp Devens, and within a few days will leave for Washington. He will speak in military uniform on "Nation-Wide Prohibition."

Daniel A. Polling, associate president of the World's Society of Christian Endeavor, will represent his organization at the convention of the united committee. He will leave Boston tonight.

ADVANCE IN TROLLEY FARES IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The cities of the State contend, in a letter to the Public Service Commission, that it would be dangerous as a matter of public policy to allow any increases in trolley fares from 5 cents to 6 cents to relieve a financial condition which they say overcapitalization is largely responsible. They urge the commission to "let the water be squeezed out of the stocks and bonds before authority of the State shall approve, or be asked to approve, rate increases."

Regarding overcapitalization, the committee of city attorneys appointed by the Mayor's conference says: "For years it has been a matter of common understanding that such difficulties as the electric street railways may have been laboring under were largely attributable to overcapitalization. And it has been charged and has been fairly apparent that surplus reserves, replacements, efficiency of management—all or many of them, have been sacrificed for, or at least

subordinated unto, interest and dividends on what is nothing more or less than water in the capitalization. Banking circles are aware of it, receivers prove it and proclaim it, managers admit it. We regard this matter as of primary importance. In all the cases in which we appear we shall contend accordingly."

MANAGER PLAN GAINING GROUND

This Form of Government Now Adopted by a Number of Cities of Over 50,000—Plan Abandoned by Some Municipalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The commission-manager plan of government is gaining throughout the United States. This growth is not confined to cities of a few thousand population, for Dayton, O.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Wichita, Kan., cities with more than 50,000 population, have adopted the plan. The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency has drawn a bill to provide the manager plan for Chicago, according to the National Short Ballot Organization.

Dayton is apparently satisfied with the manager plan, for it is practically eliminated as an issue in the municipal campaigns. Petersburg, Va., has adopted the commission-manager plan of government, with a five to one majority. Other cities that have adopted this form of government are Xenia, O.; Auburn, Me., the first New England municipality to adopt a thoroughgoing manager-plan charter; Albuquerque, N. M., and Ashtabula, O., which is credited with having the most advanced form of commission-manager government yet adopted. That city's representatives are elected by the Hare system of proportional representation, which is generally thought to be an unwise form. It has, however, passed through two elections and has proved satisfactory in both instances.

Although Altoona, Pa., does not have the commission-manager form of government, it is drifting toward this plan. This is the second largest city election, when three candidates for the commission ran on a platform which pledged them to pay three-fourths of their salaries to hire a city manager. They were elected. Newark, N. J., with a population of 408,894, has adopted the commission plan. This is the second largest city to use this plan; the largest being Buffalo.

Lynn, Mass., is the third city to abandon the commission plan and revert to the Mayor and council type, Denver, Col., and Salem, Mass., being the other cities to take such action. Wichita, Kan., and Amarillo, Tex., have changed from the commission plan to the commission-manager plan. At the last session of the county Commissioners of the State of Washington a resolution was passed approving the short ballot and commission government for counties. The New National Party has adopted a plank in its platform for the short ballot and will presently publish a pamphlet on the subject.

WHY BRITISH TOOK GERMAN COLONIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In connection with the fact that the Germans have now been completely driven out of German East Africa, General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in the course of an interview made some comments on the British policy regarding the German colonies. "We have taken them all," he said. "You will remember that the war began, this country had no idea whatever of territorial aggrandizement. We had, however, to conquer these colonies in self defense. The German's first effort, you will remember, was to raise a rebellion in South Africa, and it was to remove such a danger that we had to banish the Germans from both Southwest and East Africa."

General Maurice was particularly bitter at the German policy of inciting black men against white. "Every man like myself," he said, "who has lived where there is a small colony of white men and especially white women in the middle of a mass of black knows exactly what that means, and that was why we had to stamp out the German colonies."

A special meeting of the grain board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was called this noon by the grain board committee on food administration to caution all dealers not to take advantage of the situation brought about by the report from Washington regarding an embargo upon carload shipments of corn and oats into New England. The committee said today that there would be no excessive profits made by dealers owing to this report, and wired Washington to that effect. All the dealers are licensed under the Food Administration, and any excessive profits would be a violation of the license.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE CHARGED

Thomas Saracco, proprietor of Hotel Genoa on Providence Street, Boston, was held in \$2500 bail by United States Commissioner William A. Hayes today on a charge of attempting to bribe William McCarthy, a United States revenue officer to overlook a quantity of intoxicating liquor stored in the hotel. It was claimed at the hearing that Saracco paid Mr. McCarthy \$35 on Oct. 1 and \$15 additional six days later. Mr. McCarthy did not pass over the liquor, but recorded it for taxes, and reported the case to the federal authorities. Saracco will be given a formal hearing by Commissioner Hayes on Dec. 12.

LAUNDRY WORK AT CAMP THREATENED

Shortage of Coal May Prevent Adequate Service of Association, and Efforts to Provide Laundries Are to Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Lieut. Col. A. C. Williamson, in charge of the department of laundries in Boston, has been asked by the division officers at Camp Devens to confer with James J. Storow, Fuel Administrator of New England, to see what steps can be taken to supply coal to the laundries of Greater Boston which are doing the work of many of the officers and soldiers at the camp. When the cantonment was established, the members of the Laundry Association of Boston met to consider what they could do for the welfare of the soldiers. In response to an invitation from the cantonment division, affiliated with the War Department, they established a general laundry agency at the camp, by which arrangement the men here were able to get their work done at a low rate.

Recently officers of the laundry association conferred with division officers and told them that unless steps were taken to help them to get coal, they would not be able to operate their laundries and the soldiers could not get their work done. The army officers promised to assist them, and the request to Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson was the result.

The Fitchburg Bar Association has notified officers of the camp that its members are willing to cooperate to aid registrants or drafted in any way on their legal troubles. An advisory board, headed by Judge Thomas F. Gallagher, has offices in the armory.

Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding officer of "Boston's Own" regiment, the three hundred and first infantry, which yesterday was at target practice on the rifle range, has announced that quite a number of the men will be given extra time off as the result of their excellent scores.

Due to a shortage of closed trolley cars on the line between the camp and Fitchburg, the trolley company has pressed into use some freight and express cars equipped with benches and seats, while trying to get additional passenger cars. These are known as the "freight car limited."

The three hundred and fourth regiment of infantry, from the upper part of New York, early this morning went on the rifle range and started target practice, shooting from a prone position at a 100-yard range.

The men from the town of Spencer, Mass.—about 40 of them—who are attached to the depot brigade, will go to their home town this evening, accompanied by the depot brigade orchestra, and give a minstrel show for the benefit of their company fund. An order has been issued by Brigadier-General Weigel, acting commander of the division, to the effect that officers of the national army stationed here are talking too much in public concerning army affairs, on trains to and from camp, and even among themselves, when enlisted men and civilians are about. In his order Brigadier-General Weigel points out that it has been reported to his headquarters that military information has been secured by officers of the camp, not directly, but overheard while they were conversing together in public places. He asserts that such discussion of army affairs may cause serious mishap to the troops, as it is directly aiding the enemy.

Simultaneously came orders in certain regiments for officers to stay in camp during week-end nights. The order reads "Officers will hereafter be required to have special pass for leave of absence during the week, and will stay in camp the same as their men." These instructions came as the result of certain laxities which some of the Plattsburg and a few of the younger officers had indulged in, and they became effective at once.

Gas instruction is progressing favorably, and many of the men have had their first experiences with this mode of modern warfare. A sentry announces to the officers and noncommissioned men who are taking the gas defense course that an attack is on, and the men waiting in the trenches quickly don their masks. On the firing line, the men prepare for the enemy infantry that may be following the gas attack. Breathing their way through the gas cloud which floats over the trenches the men carry out their parts in true military fashion.

Lieut.-Col. Percy Arnold of the three hundred and first infantry, Lieut.-Col. M. N. Falls of the depot brigade, and Lieut.-Col. A. Romeyn of the three hundred and second infantry have been appointed a board of officers to examine candidates for the officers' training school which will open here on Jan. 5.

Maine and New Hampshire men of the three hundred and third heavy artillery and the Vermont and Connecticut recruits in the three hundred and second field artillery regiment were inspected yesterday by Brigadier-General McNair, their new brigade commander, who went through their barracks to investigate conditions. He announced that things were in first-class shape and that the men were doing their work satisfactorily.

Naval Recruiting Is Large

The Boston Naval Recruiting Station closed its week last night with a total of 305 enlistments for the week, exceeding New York City for the first time in signing up men for the service.

Army. Lieut. Stefan W. Sleski is in charge of the station at 230 Hanover Street, and he hopes to sign up several more of his countrymen.

Tech Man Is Promoted

Horace S. Baker, who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1903, has been appointed a lieutenant-colonel in recognition of his services in completing the building of Camp Bowie at Fort Worth, Tex., ahead of schedule time. Mr. Baker, after graduation, joined the engineering department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and for several years has been city engineer of Chicago, Ill. He spent three months on the Mexican border, and the formation of the national army gave him the promotion to captain in the engineers stationed at constructing quartermaster at Ft. Worth, Tex.

Y. W. C. A. FUND REACHES \$40,291

Incomplete returns of contributions to the Y. M. C. A. War Work Fund campaign in Boston up to this noon show that this city has raised \$40,291 or \$6017 since last night. This means that in the remaining days of the campaign, which ends Tuesday, Boston must raise \$59,709.

Reports are far from complete, however, and it is estimated that the actual amount raised in Boston thus far toward its allotment of \$100,000 in the nation-wide drive to obtain \$4,000,000, is in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Reports from outside Boston are scant. Those at hand show that \$71,145 has been raised in New England outside of Boston.

"Drawing-room meetings," the plan adopted to raise money, are being held at eight different places in Boston today, and money contributed at many of those held yesterday has yet to be reported. The Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge will hold a meeting in the interest of the fund this evening. The speakers are to include Mrs. Louise Holmquist of New York City, Mrs. Charles Stover is to be the hostess.

Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, is to speak at the home of Mrs. R. F. Bradley, 411 Commonwealth Avenue, today, and Mr. Sayre is to speak at the home of Mrs. S. Eliot Guild, 102 Beacon Street. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, is to preside.

A mass meeting is to be held at the town hall in Milton this evening, at which Robert F. Herrick, Massachusetts state director in the war-work campaign, is to preside. Miss Margaret Slattery of Malden, a member of the State Board of Education, is to be among the speakers.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES FILED AT STATE HOUSE

Returns filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth today record the cost of the gubernatorial election campaign conducted this fall by Frederick W. Mansfield, the unsuccessful candidate, as \$12,930.98. The Democratic National Committee contributed \$5000. The three largest individual contributors were Mr. Mansfield, Richard H. Long of Framingham and Marcus Coolidge, each subscribing \$1000, while former Gov. David I. Walsh contributed \$100.

The returns were filed by Chandler M. Wood, on behalf of the special finance committee of the Democratic State Committee. The total amount collected for the Mansfield campaign was \$18,050.24, the balance of \$113.26 reverting to the state committee. The expenses of the committee for the year were \$1837.93, and the receipts \$1928.56.

The returns of Conrad W. Crooker, who sought nomination for attorney-general, show expenditures of \$2501.93, of which \$1473.21 is given as liabilities. The collection fund headed by Mr. Crooker's campaign acquired \$1028.72, of which Mr. Crooker contributed \$608.80.

BOSTON CITY CLUB

Warnings against allowing the traditional hospitality of New England to be abused by enemy aliens as a cover for their propaganda were voiced by Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge and Col. R. L. Howze of the department of the northeast at the dinner of the Boston City Club last night. A welcome was given to George S. Smith, the new president, who acted as chairman.

William F. Kirkwood, a Boston boy who has been an aviator with the French Army, told of the reception to the American troops on July 4. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch of Amesbury was another speaker. R. Derby Holmes, a former British soldier, related his experiences in fighting with the tanks on the Somme. Prof. N. G. Hindus, a Russian, claimed that the Russian-German armistice is a plan of the Bolsheviks to leaders to fraternize with the Germans and prepare for a revolution in Germany.

TEXAS BANKERS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—A conference of all state bankers in Texas has been called to meet at Dallas on Dec. 13 to consider questions relative to the affiliation of state banks with the Federal Reserve system.

RED SCHOOLHOUSE EXHIBIT

The "Little Red Schoolhouse" exhibit which was shown at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in St. Louis will be placed on the walls of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, Boston, next Monday, it is announced today.

OFFICERS ARE REELECTED

The newly-chosen executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today elected its officers for the ensuing year, reelecting William D. Fulton chairman, and selecting Albert K. Tapper, vice chairman.

NAMES DRAWN FOR CITY BALLOT

James A. Gallivan to Head List for Mayoralty, A. E. Wellington for Council and Joseph Lee for School Board

Following the drawing of names for places on the ballots for the municipal election Dec. 18, the Boston Board of Election Commissioners announced this afternoon that James A. Gallivan would head the list. The other three candidates will follow in this order: James M. Curley, 350 Jamaica-way; Andrew J. Peters, 310 South Street, and Peter F. Tague, 21 Monument Square. In deciding the question of order the election commission had the name of each candidate typewritten on a card and enclosed in a blank envelope before placing them in the ballot box. John J. Toomey, chairman of the commission, took them from the box.

At the same time the order for the city council candidates was announced. It follows: Alfred E. Wellington, John J. Cassidy, Henry E. Hagan, Thomas F. Coffey, Daniel W. Lane, Joseph J. Leonard, Albert Hurwitz, Joseph T. Moriarty, and Patrick B. Carr. Joseph Lee will head the list of candidates for the School Committee, according to another announcement. Richard J. Lane will be second, Michael H. Corcoran third, and William S. Kenney ends the list.

It was reported in City Hall today that by next Monday the Good Government Association will be ready to announce the names of the candidates it favors. Those in touch with the situation expect Henry E. Hagan and Daniel W. Lane to receive the support of the association for the City Council.

After criticizing Mr. Peters' speech in Tremont Temple last night as lacking thought and purpose, Mayor Curley in a speech today, asked, "Where do you, Mr. Peters stand on the question of school committee candidates? I am with Michael Corcoran and Richard Lane."

What effect the declaration of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald in favor of the mayoralty candidacy of Mr. Gallivan will have in the coming municipal election continues today to be the chief source of speculation on the part of men interested in Boston politics. The cause of Mr. Peters is openly espoused by such Republicans as Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; J. Mitchell Galvin and former District Attorney Arthur D. Hill, all of whom spoke for Mr. Peters' election at a largely attended meeting in Tremont Temple last night. Postmaster William F. Murray, who lives in Mr. Tague's district in Charlestown, is an adherent of Mr. Peters. Indeed it is admitted on all hands that Mr. Peters is receiving the powerful support of the National Administration at Washington.

Leaders in Mayor Curley's interests say they see no unfavorable change in the situation because of Mr. Fitzgerald's taking sides at last. They say that no Fitzgerald voters would ever be with the Mayor, but that the Peters' interests will be affected materially. The Mayor's friends are saying that many of the former Mayor's friends would have voted for Mr. Peters had their leader not declared himself for Mr. Gallivan.

There is no doubt the Gallivan men are encouraged and are working harder than ever. The former Mayor is to provide over the Gallivan rally in Tremont Temple tomorrow night.

The managers of Mr. Tague, who is in Washington to vote for the Austrian war declaration measure, are keeping his cause before the people. They declare that Mr. Fitzgerald's attitude will not weaken Mr. Tague but many politicians yesterday said that they could see Mr. Tague no better than a fourth man in the race.

Mr. Peters made his formal entry last night before the people in downtown Boston, when he made the most detailed speech of his campaign so far. In the presence of a large gathering in Tremont Temple, he received a most enthusiastic welcome and made a good impression upon the audience judging from its actions and applause. He renewed his promises of a "City for the People" and told them just how he proposes to go about it if he is elected Mayor. Speaker Cox presided and declared his support for Mr. Peters. Arthur D. Hill, Postmaster Murray, David A. Ellis, Sanford Bates and J. Mitchell Galvin spoke before Mr. Peters made his speech.

Mayor Curley, Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Peters appeared last night before the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the New Crawford House and told the 175 members of that organization why they were candidates for Boston's mayoralty.

All five candidates for mayor were invited to be present at the Town Meeting held in Ford Hall last night. James O'Neal, the Socialist candidate was the only one to appear. Congressman Tague wired from Washington his regrets. William C. Ewing of the Wells Memorial, who presided, afterwards issued this statement:

"All the candidates for the mayoralty of Boston had promised to address a meeting of citizens tonight on a non-political platform, that of Ford Hall. Only one of the gentlemen appeared. Mr. O'Neal. One of the others, Congressman Tague, expressed his regrets in a wire from Washington, and the third, Mr. Peters, appeared in person, 20 minutes after the meeting was over and 2 1/2 hours after the time when he had promised to speak, to express his regrets that a previous meeting had occupied his entire evening. Neither Mayor Curley nor Mr. Gallivan came, sent a substitute or gave any indication that they regarded their written acceptances as more than mere scraps of paper.

"Isn't this characteristic of our gen-

erally ineffective chaotic, and inconclusive methods of convincing the electorate?"

Mr. Peters Applauded

Many women were in the audience which greeted Andrew J. Peters at the meeting held in the interests of his candidacy for Mayor of Boston in Tremont Temple last night. It was said that 3000 persons were present. Mr. Peters was cheered many minutes when he appeared to speak. When Speaker Channing Cox of the Massachusetts House of Representatives opened the meeting, he read a resolution of sympathy, proffering support to the people of Halifax, N. S. It was adopted and turned over to Mr. Peters to be put on the wire.

Mr. Peters spoke of his appreciation of the unusual conditions confronting the city, as well as the United States at this time. He declared war conditions made a change in administration in Boston imperative. Among other things, Mr. Peters said:

"The stupendous needs of our national Government, coming ahead of all other claims, must, of course, affect the finances of State and city. With unprecedented federal taxation, with national loans of many billions of dollars, paying a higher rate of interest than ever before, all local financing, whether by the proceeds of taxes or of loans, becomes increasingly burdensome and difficult. Right here at home the extra expenditures of our own State, on account of the war, seem likely to amount to \$12,000,000 or more, and Boston has to pay over one-third of the tax bill of the State.

"If ever a situation called for careful and conservative handling it is the public financing of this city during the war and the years that will follow the return of peace. I cannot believe that our people desire to trust this financing, the raising and expenditure of the scores of millions which will be required, to the hands of the present Mayor and his associates for another four years."

Mayor Curley made addresses at Franklin School in Washington Street in East Boston and several other places last night. He was given cordial welcome by his friends. In East Boston the Mayor told of having legislation passed abolishing tolls on the East Boston ferries and how the \$150,000 that came out of the pockets of the people of the district is now paid by the people of the whole city. He also spoke of the playground in the Chapman School district, for which \$80,000 has been appropriated and the appropriation of \$25,000 for the improvement of the fourth section playground.

He said that in the past four years \$178,563 has been expended in laying out new streets in the section.

"All that I ask of every citizen," he said, "is a fair consideration of the present administration without prejudice. It has been no small task to keep the tax rate down in the face of greatly increased cost of labor and material without the curtailment of any services of the city. This has been done, while the cost of running the state and other departments not under the Mayor's control has greatly increased."

DESERTERS' NAMES TO BE PUBLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Orders have been issued to the various commanders at Camp Zachary Taylor to give the widest publicity to the names of men who are classed as deserters from the camp. The general staff is preparing a list of those who are in that class and proposes to publish the names and descriptions of all men who have left the camp and not returned. There is a standing reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of every man who deserts from the national army.

OAK TREES FOR LINDENS

Under the direction of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 190 linden trees along the riverway are being cut down and oaks are to be placed in their stead, according to Deputy Park Commissioner Shea, who explains that oaks have been found more suitable for park and playground decoration in Massachusetts.

EXERCISES PLANNED FOR MEN TO LEAVE

Col. Charles W. Taylor, in charge of the Army Recruiting Station at 3 Tremont Row, was in consultation with Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston in command of the Northeastern department today, with reference to a program of exercises to mark the departure of a large company of men for Ft. Slocum next Monday. The recruits who have enlisted during the past few days, will probably assemble at noon, either at the Liberty Bridge on the Common, or in Fenwick Hall.

Here they will be addressed by prominent speakers, including Brigadier-General Johnston, Mayor Curley, and others. An effort is also being made by Colonel Taylor to secure Lieut. John J. Lynch of the Royal Flying Corps of Canada. Lieutenant Lynch was for nine years in the thirteenth cavalry, and has seen much active service in France from which place he has but recently returned.

About 300 men, representing nearly all the mechanical trades, will be sent away on Monday, and they will probably be escorted to the railway station by a military or naval band.

This morning 500 men entrained from the Huntington Avenue grounds for Ft. Slocum, N. Y., in charge of Sergt. Glenwood W. Sherrard of the quartermaster corps. They included men with many kinds of mechanical experience, and many of them will later go to Camp Joseph E. Johnston in Jacksonville, Fla. for a 10-weeks' training period, after which they will be assigned either in the United States or in the overseas service.

Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer at Northeastern Headquarters, has delegated another class of 20 men to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, where they will report tomorrow to Maj. A. L. Sneed, commandant, to take up a course in aeronautics.

Among the men from Boston and vicinity are: Frank J. Davis, West Somerville; Martin J. Conn, Medford; George A. Allen, Allston; Fred J. Doherty, Revere; Harold T. Crockett, Lynn; Edward S. Beck, Brookline; Charles E. Little, Melrose; Theodore C. Gray, Dorchester; George G. Keller, Boston; Stanley F. Stowers, Revere; Merrill B. Walker, Newton Highlands; Edward P. Wells, Malden; John A. Simpson, Roxbury; and Horace A. Seavey, Brockton.

AVIATION ACTIVITY IN CALIFORNIA PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"California is showing more activity in airplane building than any other State," said United States Senator James D. Phelan in a talk before the Commonwealth Club of this city. "The State is also leading in the instruction of aviators, and in the preparation of proper fields for such teaching," he added.

Senator Phelan told of his recent visit to the southern part of the State, where he had seen the airplane factories and aviation fields in and near Los Angeles, and also referred to similar plants at Sacramento, Redwood City and elsewhere. He also gave some figures regarding the cost of this branch of the national equipment. It costs \$20,000 to train an aviator," he said among other things, "and on the average each man breaks one machine before he is ready for work at the front."

ALLEGED ENEMY ALIEN

Henry Krees, living at 10 Warren Street, Roxbury, was arrested today under the alien enemy proclamation for expressing sympathy for Germany. It was alleged that Krees made statements upholding the German Kaiser in a Boston barroom last night. He was committed to the East Cambridge jail.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in gold holdings of 2,902,000 francs and a decrease in silver of 65,000 francs.

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WAR BRINGS NEW LEGAL PROBLEMS

Attorney-General Gregory, in
His Report to Congress, De-
scribes Activities of Depart-
ment of Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the annual report of the Department of Justice, submitted to Congress today by Atty.-Gen. T. W. Gregory, much space is devoted to the operations and activities made necessary by the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany. The activities have had to do, even before the declaration of war, with the enforcement of the neutrality laws of the United States, which led to the prosecution of many cases involving violations of the act. It is reported that in every case tried the Government has obtained the conviction of at least some of the defendants. "This," says the Attorney-General, "should serve to discourage attempts of foreign sympathizers to use this country as a base for illegal operations designed to attack another country with which the United States is at peace."

Continuing the report, the Attorney-General describes the work of his department in the actual preparations of the United States for war. He says:

"Immediately upon the receipt by the Government of the German submarine note of Jan. 31, 1917, this department was called upon to deal with many problems relating to the German merchant ships in ports of the United States and the activities of German spies and other agents and sympathizers. On Feb. 2, 1917, in anticipation of attempts at violence by German sympathizers, United States attorneys were instructed by wire to take prompt measure to locate and prosecute, so far as federal law can reach them, all persons who may attempt to engage in activities detrimental to the United States in connection with the foreign situation. If necessary, request active cooperation of state and local officials. Instructions were also sent to the United States attorneys in New York and San Francisco to move for increase of bail of all defendants convicted in neutrality cases, and to urge upon the court 'the great national danger which may come from allowing to be at large under present conditions men who have not hesitated in time of peace to engage in crimes so serious a nature.'"

"On the same day telegrams were sent to United States attorneys at all ports where German ships were lying, instructing them, acting with the marshals and collectors of customs and other officials, to take prompt measures against the attempt at destruction or sinking or escape of such ships by their crews. Attention was called to appropriate criminal statutes, and vigorous action was urged if the situation seemed to demand the same."

"On Feb. 4 and Feb. 7, 1917, instructions were sent to United States attorneys in regard to the prosecution of officers and crews of German merchant vessels who might violate the criminal statutes of the United States. They were especially instructed to vigorously prosecute any persons concerned in the sinking of ships in navigable channels in violation of the same. Among the most important results of these instructions were the indictments, convictions and sentences to prison of those responsible for the sinking of the German steamship *Liebenfels* at Charleston, S. C. At one or two other places similar results were secured."

"Certain German ships were already in custody of the United States courts on civil or criminal libels—the *Appam* at Norfolk, the *Odenwald* at Porto Rico, the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* at Boston; and as to these ships, the Attorney-General at once wired requests to the United States district judges to enter orders authorizing the United States marshals to take out such parts of the machinery as might be necessary to prevent escape and to have officers and crews removed or guarded in order to prevent injury to the vessels, and to protect the vessels in the custody of the court. Such orders were entered by the various courts."

"The problem of dealing with alien enemies resident in the United States received long and careful consideration, and plans were prepared for registration and internment, if such steps should become necessary. Careful study was made of the provisions of Revised Statutes, sections 4967-4970 (which embody a statute originally passed in 1798 with reference to alien enemies in time of war), and regulations were drafted, under this statute, which were substantially embodied by the President in his proclamation of April 6, 1917."

"Meanwhile, prior to the passage of the joint resolution of Congress of April 6, 1917, elaborate preparation was made for the arrest of upward of 43 alien enemies whom past investigation had shown to constitute a danger to the peace and safety of the United States if allowed to remain at large. These arrests were made immediately after the President issued his proclamation. The long lists of other Germans and German sympathizers which had been accumulated in the department files as a result of its investigations, since August, 1914, were classified, and the more dangerous alien enemies of these were subsequently interned under the President's proclamation from time to time as circumstances necessitated or made advisable."

"Some of those interned have been paroled with the necessary bonds and restrictions. There have been 295 ar-

rests of alien enemies under the President's proclamation up to June 30, 1917. (Up to Oct. 30 there have been 895.)"

The report deals briefly with the activities of the department in the enactment of legislation made necessary because of the war, the passage of the so-called Espionage Act, the Naval Appropriation Act, the action of Congress in authorizing the seizure of German ships, the Foreign Enlistment Law, and the issuance of proclamations and executive orders dealing specifically with the rights of enemy aliens.

Regarding the enforcement of the Draft Law and of the Espionage Law, and the prosecution of those charged with seditious conspiracy, the report says, in part:

"Following the passage of the act of May 18, 1917, for raising a national army, and prior to June 5—the day of registration thereunder—preparations were made to see to it that persons failing to register or aiding others in such failure should be vigorously prosecuted. After June 5 such prosecutions were at once instituted in all cases justifying it, and in certain extreme cases—which were happily sporadic—prosecutions were instituted under Section 6 of the penal code for forcibly obstructing the execution of a law of the United States. The fact that the cases were carefully investigated before proceedings were taken and that none but proper ones were prosecuted is shown by the very large proportion of convictions in those cases which it was found necessary to bring to trial. In regard to prosecutions for failure to register, the department early adopted the attitude of dealing leniently with all those who thereafter showed a willingness to register, and extended the locus penitentiae as far as possible, believing that it was more important to get the eligibles into the army than to confine them in jail. The result was that the ultimate opposition to the draft by those liable was surprisingly small, considering the persistent propaganda carried on against the policy of the law and against its constitutionality. In cases where defendants could not be persuaded to register every effort was made to expedite the hearing of their cases so that they might be registered on conviction before the draft was completed."

"The department also did everything in its power to find men who had failed to respond to the call for examination or for final service, although, by arrangement with the provost marshal general, it was determined that such cases could be more efficiently handled by the military authorities. It is impossible to tell how many persons willfully failed to respond to the call for examination and service, as the reports are not yet complete, but it is believed the proportion was small, many of the delinquents being aliens or having enlisted in the army or navy."

"Only a few cases of conspiracy to obstruct the draft act by force were encountered, and in all successful prosecutions were had and severe penalties inflicted."

"A number of prosecutions have been instituted against persons charged with circulating newspapers and pamphlets and making speeches with intent to obstruct the recruiting and enlisting of men for the national army. The care used by the department in its desire to do nothing to interfere with the legitimate exercise of the right of free speech is shown by the fact that in practically every case convictions were secured and substantial sentences imposed. In one instance the convicted defendant was sentenced to serve 20 years in the penitentiary. In another, wherein the defendant was a lawyer, seven years was imposed and an order of disbarment from the federal courts was added. Other cases of conviction have carried sentences of from one to six years, and apparently the courts have treated the offense, when established, as serious and consequently meriting severe punishment."

"The prosecution of William D. Haywood and other leaders of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, to the number of more than 150 in the northern district of Illinois, is an instance of how these laws may be employed for the public protection in this time of stress. The effect of these prosecutions is already having a far-reaching and highly beneficial influence toward the maintenance of order and obedience to law throughout the country."

The Attorney-General renews recommendations made in his last preceding annual report, including amendment of the commodities clause of the Interstate Commerce Act, changes in the law governing the arrest and removal of indicted persons, the appointment of additional judges in certain districts, revision of the District of Columbia Juvenile Court Law, amendment of the law relating to reappraisements in customs cases, additional safeguards covering shipments, etc.

Additional recommendations of the Attorney-General include the enactment of legislation providing for the punishment of the unauthorized wearing of the army or navy uniform of foreign countries, amendments of the Bankruptcy Law, a law providing for the assignment to occasional service of judges of the Court of Customs Appeals, legislation providing punishment for violation of presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies, and the regulation of entry and departure of persons to and from the United States and its possessions in time of war.

DAYLIGHT SAVING COMMEDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Relative to the daylight saving bill in Congress, the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce has asked its president to address President Wilson, Senator J. H. Lewis of Illinois and Fuel Administrator Garfield, as well as members of the Chicago daylight-saving conference, advancing the desirability of early action by Congress on the measure.

POWER ASKED FOR COMMERCE CONTROL

Interstate Commission, in Report
to Congress, Seeks Added
Authority—Review of Work
for Year—Problems Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, submitted to Congress today, the work of that body for the year ending Oct. 31, 1917, is reviewed. Within the period covered, the formal docket of the commission has included 651 new cases filed, a decrease of 203 compared with the preceding year. Within the same period 746 cases were decided and 106 dismissed by stipulation or otherwise. The commission conducted 1228 hearings and took approximately 210,133 pages of testimony.

The report summarizes the following recommendations, urged for reasons set forth in previous annual reports:

That appropriate provision be made for punishment of any attempt, by intimidation, threats, inducements, or otherwise, to influence the testimony of any witness before the commission or to deter him from testifying; as also for punishment of misbehavior, disorderly conduct, or contumacy, in or about any proceeding before the commission.

That the Congress fix a limit of three years within which a carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce may bring action for recovery of any part of its charges, and amend section 16 of the act so as to provide that if the carrier begins such action after expiration of the two-year limit now prescribed in that section, or within 90 days before such expiration, complaint against the carrier for the recovery of damages may be filed with the commission within 90 days after such action shall have been begun by the carrier, and not after.

That without abdication of any federal authority to finally control questions affecting interstate and foreign commerce, the commission be expressly authorized to cooperate with state commissions in efforts to reconcile upon a single record the conflicts between the state and the interstate rates.

That the portion of section 20 of the act, which accords the commission right of access to the accounts, records, and memoranda kept by carriers, be amended so as also to accord right of access to the carriers' correspondence files.

That there should be appropriate and adequate legislation upon the subject of control over railway capitalization.

That the use of steel cars in passenger-train service be required, and that the use in passenger trains of wooden cars between or in front of steel cars be prohibited.

That under the Panama Canal Act the commission be empowered to permit, subject to further order of the commission, continued operation by a railway, or under railway control of water lines or vessels, where it will be in the interest of the people and of convenience to the public, even though such operation may reduce competition on the route by water.

That legislation requiring standardization of railroad operating rules be enacted.

That Congress consider the advisability of prohibiting by statute, under appropriate penalty, trespasses on the tracks of interstate carriers and on the tracks of such carriers at places where there are two or more tracks, or within the limits of incorporated towns, or at places where the carrier, by appropriate sign or warning, gives notice that trespassing on its tracks is prohibited, providing nothing therein is to be considered as making lawful any trespass which would be unlawful under state laws; and further consider the advisability of conferring concurrent jurisdiction upon federal and state courts for the enforcement of such statute.

Discussing the efforts of the commission to adjust transcontinental rates, under what is referred to as the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, the report says:

"The matter of greatest interest and importance coming under the fourth section of the act has been the question of the proper adjustment of transcontinental rates. This was discussed at some length in the last annual report, and it was shown that the fourth section applications providing this adjustment had been reopened for further hearing. Since that time, a decision has been rendered. (Transcontinental Rates, 46 I. C. C., 236.) In

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this report we found the existing water competition to be a negligible factor in affecting the rates by rail between Atlantic and Pacific Coast terminals, and held that rates on commodities from eastern defined territories to Pacific Coast terminals lower than rates contemporaneously in effect on like traffic to intermediate points were not justified under the existing circumstances, and fourth section relief was accordingly denied by Fourth Section Order No. 6790, effective Oct. 15, 1917.

We also found that the effective rates on certain specified commodities from all eastern defined territories to Pacific Coast terminals were not unreasonably low and were not induced by water competition, and that the effective rates on other commodities in schedules B and C were, as a whole, unreasonably low from territories east of the Missouri River to Pacific Coast terminals. We also held that the rates on barley, beans, canned goods, asphaltum, dried fruits and wine from Pacific Coast ports via rail-and-water routes through Galveston to the Atlantic seaboard should be revised to accord with the requirements of the long-and-short-haul clause of the fourth section.

"In correcting their rates in accordance with the terms of said order, the carriers elected to increase certain rates between the coast points. Before their schedules containing such increases could be filed, effective Oct. 15, 1917, as required by said order, section 15 of the act had been amended by providing that no increased rate, fare, or classification should be filed except after approval thereof has been secured from the commission. Owing to protests against the tariffs offered for filing by the carriers purporting to comply with our order, informal hearings have been set on these protests in New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and Portland, Ore."

"In addition to the case just cited, several important decisions have been rendered under the fourth section, affecting extensive rate adjustments. These decisions will have the effect of bringing the rates of the carriers into conformity with the law."

"Since the amendment of August 9, 1917," the report says, "carriers have filed 1400 applications for authority to file tariffs making increases in rates. Prior to Nov. 1, 1917, 59 applications were approved and four denied. The approved applications were for the most part for the purpose of correcting errors in tariffs. It required some time to perfect an organization for the handling of matters arising under this amendment, and this accounts for the small number of applications passed upon. Daily conferences have been held with shippers and carriers since the change in the act concerning such applications and the procedure necessary to acquaint the public with the contents thereof."

Regarding the efforts of the commission to correct alleged abuses arising from discrimination in the allotting of cars to shippers, the report says:

"The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and its general eastern freight agent were indicted in the Southern District of New York for granting discriminations to a partnership composed of Charles Schaefer Sr. and Charles Schaefer Jr. Both were indicted for accepting and receiving the discriminations. The Schaefer firm was en-

gaged as a dealer and commission concern in procuring the shipment of hay to divers points of delivery in New York City in competition with many other dealers and commission merchants. Since early in the year 1915 the eastern termini of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and other carriers which reach New York Harbor have been congested by accumulations of carload freight. Embargoes have been laid repeatedly by the carriers to relieve the congestion. The embargo circulars, which were issued at times by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, provided that hay would be accepted by the Lehigh Valley Railroad for transportation to and delivery at New York Harbor only when written permits were issued by its general eastern freight agent, authorizing its agents to accept such hay. Investigation disclosed that the Schaefer firm was given an undue share of the permits, cars, and transportation services, and an equitable share of the permits, cars, and transportation services was denied to its competitors."

"Isaac C. Dye, formerly general manager of the Coal & Coke Railway, was indicted in the Southern District of West Virginia for discrimination in allotting empty coal cars for loading coal at mines served by that carrier. Investigation disclosed that Mr. Dye, while acting as general manager, had engaged in the purchase, sale, and shipping of bituminous coal for personal profit. During periods of car shortage the mines were allotted a ratable share of the available empty coal cars, but their respective allotments were, of course, less than the number of cars needed to ship the coal for which they had orders. During such periods of car shortage he delivered empty cars to certain mines in numbers that exceeded their percentage ratings, ostensibly for loading coal to be consigned to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. He purchased the coal from the mine operators, and after it had been loaded and had been transported for some distance, he reconsigned it and sold it at a substantial profit, to certain corporations that were not carriers. By this practice he unduly favored certain mines and decreased the share of empty cars for commercial shipments from the other mines, thus effecting unlawful discrimination in car supply."

"Rigid enforcement of the demurrage rules will do much to aid in the relief of car shortage. Several indictments for alleged failure to impose demurrage charges are now pending trial in the district courts."

Dealing with the effect of the Panama Canal upon transcontinental rates, the report says:

"In the last annual report, at page 63, we stated that in interpreting the Panama Canal Act we had held that the competition or possibility of competition, dealt with in the act was not a vague, indefinite, or remotely possible competition, but real and substantial competition; and that where the competition or potential competition was remote, improbable, or negligible, the operation of boat lines by rail carriers might be continued where it was affirmatively shown that such boat-line service was being operated in the interest of the public, was of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and a continuance thereof would neither exclude, prevent, nor reduce competition on the route by

water. We there brought to the attention of Congress a number of cases then pending in which the competition was real and substantial and not denied, but in which there was abundant testimony on behalf of shippers and shipping interests generally in the territory served, to the effect that the service was in the interest of the public and of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and that a discontinuance thereof would be substantially injurious to them and to their localities, instead of working any public benefit. We think that these facts should again be brought to the attention of Congress, so that it may determine whether or not authority shall be conferred upon the commission to permit, in such cases and under such circumstances, a continuance of the railroad ownership, control, or operation of the water lines, subject to such further and different orders as the commission may subsequently enter, upon a further hearing and a showing of substantially changed circumstances and conditions."

EMBARGO ISSUED ON CORN IN EAST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Railroad Car Service Commission, at the request of the Food Administration, has issued an absolute embargo upon carload shipments of corn and oats into eastern territory, effective at the close of business next Saturday night.

The order, addressed to all railroads, says:

"By request of the United States Food Administration and on account of congestion in described territory, all railroads will issue embargo effective at close of business Dec. 8, against the loading, reconignment or movement of carloads of corn and oats into territory south of the Canadian boundary, east of the line separating Wisconsin and Michigan, Indiana and Illinois and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, from points outside. No exception to this embargo will be made except as authorized by commission on car service."

GARDEN PLANTING CAMPAIGN PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—P. S. Riddale, secretary of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, will go to Philadelphia shortly to plan a garden planting campaign for the school children of Philadelphia and an intensive state-wide campaign also. This action has been decided on following correspondence between John P. Garber, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Education, who is superintendent of schools of Philadelphia and H. C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator.

PORTO RICANS GOING TO CAMP JACKSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Maj. Gen. Charles J. Bailey has been advised by the Secretary of War that Porto Rico's white troops to the number of approximately 7000 will be mobilized at Camp Jackson early in January.

SAVINGS CAMPAIGN POPULAR AT ONCE

Reports From All Sections of the
United States Tell of Liberal
Response by Buyers of the
New War Stamp Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official reports on the progress of the war-savings stamps sales campaign, which began last Monday throughout the country, greatly encouraged Secretary McAdoo upon their arrival on Thursday at the Treasury Department. Only a few widely scattered figures were given, but from every section came the declaration that persons of all classes were participating in the selling and buying, and that the sales were gradually increasing.

The largest total reported, \$340,000, came from Frederick Wallen, director for Greater New York, it being the result of the first two days' sales in the banks alone. Figures on the sales of post offices and other agencies were not available.

From every other part of the Northeastern District came similar encouraging reports. Upper New York workers are rolling up a good early total, due in a large measure to the cooperation of the newspapers, which are giving much space to the sale. Every Mayor in Connecticut now has bought a war-savings stamp, and stamp meetings are being largely attended. "Gratifying," was Rhode Island's summary of its sales. Other states in the district reported steady sales, with increasing interest.

The middle and northwestern stamp districts are out to make the same sort of a good selling record that they did in the last Liberty Loan campaign. Minnesota, which was the scene of a hard Liberty Loan drive, now is hearing from an army of stamp salesmen and saleswomen. Rural route carriers are working particularly hard, and the cooperation of rural school teachers and their pupils is being enlisted by the State Superintendent of Schools. Montana is alive with active workers, many merchants, particularly, advertising the stamps in their regular advertisements and by window cards. "Ready response to the sale," North Dakota advised.

Having quickly exhausted their first supply of stamps, many Nebraska banks have made greatly increased renewal orders. Some of them sold out their supply before noon on Monday. Reports from every other state in the Southwestern District, Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, as well as Wyoming and Colorado, showed the same buying enthusiasm was prevalent. Only meager reports have been received from other districts, but none of them indicates that the opening of the campaign has not been up to expectations.

GAS COMPANY CAPITAL RAISED

COLUMBUS, O.—The Eastern Ohio Gas Company has filed papers with the Secretary of State increasing the amount of its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

**WINTER COMING
Fix Your Roof Now!**

It will never cost less to mend than it does today.
One little can of Noahs Pitch will stop a dozen leaks
around chimneys, gutters, flues, skylights, cornices, walls, etc.

NOAHS PITCH requires no heating or mixing,
goes on with a trowel, sticks to any kind of wood,
metal, tile, or composition surface whether wet or
dry, and can be applied in any kind of weather.

BLACK ASPHALT PAINT is a pure preserva-
tive and protection for metal surfaces.

MAGNESIA ROOF COATING has a national
reputation for preserving composition roofing.

CAREY CARBON PAINT is for hot surfaces,
boilers, smokestacks, etc.

CAREY FIBRE COATING is a heavy fibrous
coating for rejuvenating old, decayed roofs. Two
gallons will cover about 100 square feet 1-16 of an
inch thick.

The best thing for your roof? Phone us.

Brockway-Smith Corporation
BOSTON LYNN







FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Festive Goody Box

A practical gift for the college girl is a goody box that, one may be sure, will be a highly appreciated and much used offering. College girls the world over like to gather together to enjoy a few simple goodies, during that precious half hour between the end of the evening's study period and the lights-out bell. Then it is that the box from home, with its crackers and jam, and cake and cookies, is brought out and shared by its fortunate possessor with her particular friends.

It is just because the family and friends at home are accustomed to send her these boxes of "treats," as she calls them, that Miss College Girl needs a safe place to keep them in. Often they come well packed in pasteboard boxes, but those boxes are not always the best things to stow the goodies away in before the "spread," or to protect the precious remains of the feast from midnight raids of Mamie, the college mouse, who shows great partiality for such food from afar. So a tin box of some sort is a real necessity to Miss Freshman and to her upper class friends alike.

A goody box that is soon going to one college girl is an excellent example of the sort that cannot fail to receive an enthusiastic welcome. Any woman with a bit of artistic ability could make one like unto it, or similar, for any other college girl.

The foundation of this particular box is a cake tin, such as one may buy in the kitchen-ware section of any department store. It is japanned, because that is the way that they come, not just plain tin. This, unlike many of its kind, is square, 10½ by 10½ inches and seven inches deep. This is not only a more artistic shape and size than the more ordinary oblong variety, but will prove more convenient, as regards arrangement, when there are several kinds of goodies to be stowed away within it. It is well made, of good, heavy tin.

The room which it is to grace—and it is not intended to be hidden away under the couch, like its unadorned pasteboard predecessor—was fitted up in a color scheme of blue and yellow. The valance and side hangings of the two big, sunny windows are of cretonne with a rather conventional, small flower design of blue, yellow, and orange, or golden brown, on a white ground. The stems, of course, are green, thus adding another vivid note. One couch cover is a soft grayish dark blue, the other, the room-mate's, is of that soft, golden-brown, orangey tone.

First, the goody box was given a coat of blue paint which matched, as closely as possible, the blue of couch cover and window hangings. Then, at each corner of the upper surface of the cover, there was painted a little Chinese fruit or flower design—no two alike—with the yellow, orange and green predominating. In the center was placed the monogram in blue and green on a creamy ground, surrounded by gorgeous butterflies. On each side of the cover, which is a trifle over an inch deep, was painted a long, narrow, conventional motif, largely green, but with a ray flower in the center and a bud here and there. This cover was attached to the main box, with good, strong hinges. On each side of the box were two of the flower or fruit motifs, so arranged that one did not see two alike at any one glance. The front clasp, which is a rather clumsy affair, in general, was painted blue, and thus did not demand undue attention. Then a slender, blunt-pointed little piece of wood was made with an oblong slit at the broad, square end and painted blue, also, to be used as a sort of staple, and was attached by a braided cord of orange-colored silk, thus giving the whole fastening arrangement an air of distinction. The oblong handles, at the side of the box, were painted blue, and stay quietly in their places, ready to be lifted up and used, when necessary, but otherwise being hardly noticeable.

The whole effect is most festive, but the box, although gaily decorated, is very unobtrusive. It will be a pretty thing to stand on the floor or on the lower shelf of the table, adding a decidedly decorative note to the whole room. It is capacious enough to hold a generous supply of goodies and it

may be closed firmly to any inquisitive explorations of Mamie, the mouse. Also, it may easily be kept clean—washed—as it is varnished all over.

Any woman could, apply a coat of paint to a tin box and then, if she were not sufficiently artistic to apply her own design, free hand, she might adorn it with a stenciled pattern. If she buys a japanned bread or cake box to decorate, she must get a special sort of paint—automobile paint, some dealers call it—in order to achieve good results. With the monogram adding the individual touch, such a box is a gift which is almost sure to receive an enthusiastic welcome.

To Keep the Knitting Needles From Straying

"What a pretty bag you have!" exclaimed one member of the busy group. "Do show us what you have in it," she added.

"Only my knitting," was the reply. "Just look and see how much I have done on this sweater." She opened her bag and took out the mass of silvery gray wool, but, for the moment, her friends were far more interested in the new bag than they were in her accomplishments with the knitting needles.

It was a pretty thing of cretonne, a soft, misty blue in effect, and was long, rather than broad, like so many knitting bags. The curious part of it was that the top was attached to a frame like that of a purse, fastening with a clasp. The bag was made of two good sized squares of the cretonne and the frame, which was rather larger than that of most purses, was fastened to the bag across one corner. Or, rather, one corner of the bag was cut so that it would fit, when shirred, upon the frame; perhaps that is a better way of describing it.

"You see, it was very easily made," she concluded, putting down the bag she had been describing and going on with her knitting. "And this top frame accomplishes one excellent thing; it prevents my needles from straying away, as they used to do sometimes, when I walked abroad with my knitting. It really is a relief to know that they are right with my work, when I want them."

It would probably be difficult to discover the woman who did not possess some sort of an apron among her belongings, for, from very early times, that has been an important article of the feminine wardrobe. For that matter, the apron also forms a part of the working clothes of many a man, as well, although it is by no means a common article of wearing apparel for them. Children, too, wear aprons, although the little girl of yesterday, with her pretty white apron covering her dress all over and with strings tied behind in a smart and generous bow, seems to have disappeared. Somewhat similar in cut to that pretty white garment of hers, is the black pinafore which all the little French children, both boys and girls, are wearing, even today, as they have worn them for many long years.

The word "apron" is said to be a corruption of the phrase "a napron," which comes from the French word "napron" meaning a cloth or tablecloth—our word napery comes directly from that. The Old English form is "napron," also. "Barn cloth" is another name for an apron, and this term was in use in Chaucer's time. We know that plain white aprons of generous proportions were in general use during the Fourteenth Century, for we can see them in many an old illustration of books of the period. These were worn chiefly by good housewives, who took an active part in the work of their homes. Later on, the women of the leisure classes—the ladies, as they were called, adopted them. Then, of course, from being purely utilitarian garments, or gar-

A Cape Cod Fire Lighter

It was a winter afternoon in an old, old town of Western Massachusetts. The sun which had been shining in happily over the old rag rug and well polished mahogany fireplaces had disappeared behind the distant hills, and it was quite time to light the fire in the huge old fireplace. The logs were laid there, good solid ones that gave promise of a cheery, crackling fire. But not a sign was there of anything like kindling wood or even paper. The hostess put down the long gray sock that she was knitting, took a box of matches from the old brick oven at one side of the fireplace, and then bent down toward a quaint covered brass pitcher, at one end of the hearth, well away, however, from the slightest proximity to fire or sparks. The guest, surprised at the lack of kindlings, looked on with interest. There was a long-handled object, protruding from the brass pitcher. This the hostess took out, showing it to be a sort of elongated ball, on the end of a rod. Holding this up near the logs, she struck a match and lighted it. Then she held it for a few minutes, so that the flame played over the middle of the lowest log until that seemed to be catching fire; then she laid it down on the bottom of the fireplace and let it burn.

The guest could no longer restrain her eager curiosity. "Do please tell me what that is that you have there," she begged.

"It is a Cape Cod fire lighter," was the reply. "No, this is not an antique; you can buy them in the store, but it

is a reproduction of the old ones which were common articles of daily use, long ago on Cape Cod. The arrangement is really simple and it works well, I think. This little brass jug holds about a pint of kerosene. The lighter is a ball of a sort of brick, fastened to a longish piece of metal, with a handle. This stands in the brass pitcher all the time, except when in actual service; you see, there is a place for the handle to stick out through the cover. The brick soaks up the kerosene. All that I have to do to light the fire is, as you have seen for yourself, to take this kerosene-soaked brick from the pitcher, remove it to a safe distance, light it and then hold it under the logs until they, or one of them, begins to burn. Then I can put it down under them and let it burn out. Of course, I never put it back in the brass jar until it is perfectly cold, and I keep the pitcher at a respectful distance from the fire. Sometimes I put an old newspaper under the logs, if I have one at hand; but, as you saw, it is not necessary.

"It really is a great convenience not having to bother with kindlings; also, this little contrivance is much more economical, for the pint of kerosene which it holds lasts for several lightings. The torch itself usually burns for 20 minutes or so, which gives the logs ample time to get well started. I use it all the time and am delighted to have it. It makes fire lighting so much easier and cleaner, as well as much more picturesque; don't you think so, too?"

An Old English Cradle



Reproduced by courtesy of the directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

LONDON, England.—The early history of English domestic furniture has to be traced through the study of manuscripts, for it is useless to expect to find specimens still in existence. A table, benches, the inevitable chest or coffer, and a massive four-post bed, appear to have made up the furniture of the "best" English households prior to the Norman conquests, although Mr. J. H. Pollen considers that great possessions may have numbered folding chairs of various types among their possessions. Tables, as a general rule, served also as beds, for a four-post bed was a comparative rarity, and a house-

hold was certainly not likely to possess more than one. All through the middle ages and the subsequent periods, right on, in fact, until very recent times, the four-poster held its own as the most desirable type of bed. Modern taste, however, will not, as a rule, tolerate the elaborate four-post beds of former times, for all their fine designs and beautiful workmanship; and this fact has led to the deplorable practice of cutting up fine old beds and using their posts for all kinds of purposes.

Although the earliest of the beds which have survived until the present

time all seem to date from the Tudor period, cradles which may well belong to a previous century are in existence. There are, in fact, two cradles which claim to have provided a shelter for the infant slumbers of Henry V. One of these has rockers and one has not; and whether rockers were in use at the time when Henry V was a baby is a moot point, with which the validity of the first cradle's claims is intimately bound up. In support of its case, it may be mentioned that there is an illustration, dating from the late Fourteenth or early Fifteenth Century, in the National Library in Paris, which shows a baby sleeping in a tiny four-post bed on rockers. The second of these two cradles is in the form of a long shaped box, slung between up-rights.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, can show three good specimens of Seventeenth Century cradles. One of these, a very elaborate affair, is said to have been the Earl of Derby's cradle. It has a hood with open sides and a very intricate piece of carving, in which cherubs support a coronet, at the foot. The side and foot panels are carved with an incised design of semi-circles. Another of the cradles has raised and closed side and back pieces, but no hood. The side panels are plain, the only carving being on the raised side and back pieces at the head of the cradle. A third cradle has a hood, hinged to allow of its being lifted up, and supported on open balusters at the sides. The panel, which forms the back piece of the gabled hood, is carved with the well-known fan pattern, while below are the initials E. M. G. 1691. This appears to be about the latest date at which oak cradles were made.

Baked Apple Pudding

Peel, quarter and cut into very small pieces enough apples to fill a measuring cup 3 times. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in an earthenware casserole and stir into it 2 cups of dried bread crumbs. Mix together ½ cup of sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon of nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Spread 1-3 of the crumbs over the bottom of the baking dish, over them sprinkle ½ of the apples and dredge with the sugar and spice mixture. Measure out the juice of half a lemon and add its grated rind. Pour ½ of this mixture over the crumbs and apple, etc., then add another layer of crumbs, one of apple and the spices, and finish with a layer of crumbs and the rest of the liquid. Bake for about ½ hour in a good oven, the first half of the time covered and the last half uncovered. In order that the pudding may be well browned on top. Serve with a clear lemon sauce, which may be made by mixing together 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of flour, also a pinch of salt, and adding gradually 2 cups of boiling water, 2 tablespoons of butter and, lastly, when it is clear and thick enough, the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon.

Household Hints

If black lead is mixed with a little liquid ammonia, it will produce a bright and lasting polish on grates. A good way to renovate or remove stains from black or navy blue material is to use methylated spirits. Rub the stain with a soft cloth, dipped in the spirit (or use a brush). If hung in the air for a few minutes, all smell will pass off. Great care should be used not to take the garment near a fire or light until dry.

They were small affairs, with rounded corners and tiny pockets. "But the most elegant of all is the embroidered muslin, with a border all round and a handsome lace outside," according to a fashion note in Godey's Lady's Book of that period. These latter are lined with pink, blue, lilac or pale yellow silk.

Aprons of today are made of widely differing fabrics, mostly woven of cotton, though occasionally linen is used. There is the generous all-enveloping apron for housework—gingham is much used for that—and there is the dainty little fancy-work apron, such a fluffy, frivolous-looking little concoction, as a rule, sometimes quite useful and other times hardly more than a pretense at being serviceable as well as ornamental.

Some of the housekeeping aprons are made almost like one-piece house dresses, and may even be worn as such, and they are most convenient. The bib apron of earlier days still exists, except that, as a rule, it has straps of some sort going all the way over the shoulders to hold the bib in place. Some of these, destined to be worn over a pretty gown, when getting Sunday night supper or doing things like that, are very pretty when made of flowered or dotted muslin or white cross-barred dimity, edged about with lace or adorned with a bit of embroidery. The white apron, with ample folds gathered into a plain waistband does not often appear in these days, except for strictly utilitarian wear. And the old-time checked gingham, not

Hotel Recipes for Homes

The United States of America, as a country, is put in somewhat the position of hostess at a dinner just now, in so far as she has taken upon herself the effort to supply a large part of the food of France, England and others of her allies, and the Food Administration is urging every citizen to cultivate that responsibility of acting as host or hostess, to see that there is plenty for the guest. In order to help the average housewife in her part, the hotel men of the land, at an exposition which they held recently in New York, paid considerable attention to housekeeping for the ordinary family, as well as for the large numbers of people who patronize hotels.

For one thing, they offered a number of recipes to the visiting women, together with valuable hints concerning what to use and what to omit in their cooking, in order to be the most thoughtful hostesses possible. At the Food Administration booth, stress was laid on the wisdom of eliminating butter and lard in cooking and in substituting vegetable fats for them. Butter, so they say, has its place on the table for certain purposes, but should be used there in moderation and never appropriated for cooking purposes, when there are such excellent cottonseed products and other fats on the market. For table use—for grown-ups—one home economics expert says that a mixture of one pound of butter and one-half pound of nut margarine, with a little coloring matter added, tastes like ordinary butter. Oleomargarine may be used in place of butter, demanded in cooking recipes, they say.

One small booklet of recipes, compiled by two well-known New York hotels, contains a number of interesting recipes and, although butter is included in most of them, one supposes, from what has been said, that some butter substitute may be used instead. These were given out to the public by representatives of the Food Administration in Washington. We quote a few of these:

Corn Bread.—The ingredients are 3 gills milk, 1½ ounces butter, 3½ ounces light sirup or honey, 1 egg, 1 small pinch of salt, 10 ounces corn meal, 6 ounces rye flour, ¾ ounce baking powder. The directions say that the butter and sirup should be well mixed, the egg added gradually and then the milk; lastly, the rye flour mixed with the corn meal and baking powder. This should be baked in a hot oven and will fill a pan measuring about 5 by 8 inches.

Bran Muffins.—The ingredients are ½ pound bran flour, ½ pound rye flour, ½ pint of molasses, 3 ounces dissolved butter, 3 eggs, 1 pinch of salt, 1 ounce baking powder, 1½ pints milk. According to directions, mix the butter and molasses thoroughly and add the eggs gradually, stirring in until well mixed. Then add the milk and salt, beat in well and, to the whole mixture, add the bran, rye flour and the baking powder, sifted together. This quantity is sufficient for 12 muffins, which should be baked in a hot oven.

War Bread.—The ingredients are: 1 pound stale bread, 1 quart water, 1½ ounces salt, 1½ ounces yeast, two-thirds rye flour and one-third graham flour. Soak the stale bread in water for about nine hours, so the directions begin. Then, without squeezing out the water, add rye and graham flour, sifted together in the proportion of two parts of rye flour to one part graham, using enough to make a good dough. Dissolve the yeast and make bread in usual way. This mixture, so it is claimed, will make five two-pound loaves.

Rye Pastry for Tarts.—The ingredients are: 5 ounces rye flour and 1-3 pound of butter, rubbed well together and mixed to a stiff dough, with 2 gills of very cold water. This is sufficient for 12 tarts; it should be baked

in a good hot oven and then filled with any desired fruit.

Among the exhibits, was a certain vegetable oil, the use of which was being demonstrated in cooking, samples of the delicious doughnuts and cake made with it being presented to the visitors. Here is a recipe for doughnuts, which the cooks in charge of this booth gave away. The ingredients are 1 cup of sugar, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons of the vegetable oil which they were demonstrating, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 cups sour milk with ¼ teaspoon soda added, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla or ½ nutmeg, and flour enough to make a soft dough which, however, can be rolled out on a board and cut into shape. These may be fried in that same kind of vegetable oil; it is a wise scheme, they say, to use a frying basket.

Fish Croquettes may be cooked in this same oil which, it is said, does not evaporate. These croquettes may be made as follows: To 2 cups of flaked cooked fish, from which the bones and skins have been removed, add 1 cup of white sauce and enough salt, pepper, and onion juice or onion to season it well. Mix all thoroughly together and, when cool, shape into croquettes, roll in bread or cracker crumbs, dip in egg, roll in crumbs again, and fry in a deep kettle of the vegetable oil. Serve with more white sauce and a thin slice of lemon.

One of the interesting things at this exhibition was a machine in which 50 pounds of potatoes may be washed and peeled in one minute, and only the skin, none of the potato itself, was removed, as is the case usually when these vegetables are peeled by hand. It was said that this simple machine, used in hotels and on shipboard, was also made for service in home kitchens.

Making Ration Heaters

It is the easiest thing imaginable to make ration heaters, or scalda-rancio, as they are called in Italy, if one follows the directions of the National Italian Society, according to a recent issue of the National Geographic Magazine.

Spread out four newspapers, eight sheets in all, and begin rolling at the long edge. Roll as tightly as possible until the papers are half rolled; fold back the first three sheets toward the rolled part and continue to wrap around the roll almost to the first fold, then fold back another three sheets and continue to wrap around the roll again up to the last margin of the paper. On this margin, consisting of two sheets, spread a little glue or paste and continue the rolling, so as to make a compact roll of paper, almost like a torch. If six of the sheets are not turned under, there will be too many edges to glue.

While the newspapers may be cut along the line of the columns before rolling, and the individual columns rolled separately, as is done in the making of the trench candles in France, it is easier to roll the whole newspaper into a long roll and then cut it into short lengths. A sharp carving knife, a pair of pruning shears, or an old-fashioned hay-cutting will cut the rolls easily. These little rolls must then be boiled for four minutes, in enough paraffin to cover them, and then taken out and cooled, when they are ready to be put in bags and sent to the front. If there are more newspapers than candle ends, block paraffin can be bought for a few cents at any grocery or drug store.

Little children and grown-ups, in Italy and France, are rolling, gluing and paraffining these ration heaters by the million; and their fathers and mothers, in the high Alps and other places where wood and coal cannot be sent, are cooking their rations over them.

Fish Sauce

Deliciously appetizing when Mazola is used—and fine for these thrifty times

MAZOLA makes exceptional sauces and salad dressings.

And it is the quality medium for shortening, deep frying, sauteing.

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Made from the heart of golden American corn—a pure vegetable oil which enables you to save butter, lard and suet as requested by the Food Administration.

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MAZOLA

Fish Sauce

2 tablespoons of Mazola
3 tablespoons of flour
1½ cups hot water
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon white pepper
Yolk of an egg
½ cup shredded crab, lobster, shrimp or scallop.

Blend flour in heated Mazola, add hot water and season and cook thoroughly. Add yolk of egg and ½ cup of shredded crab, lobster, shrimp or scallop. Serve with boiled or baked fish.

Blend flour in heated Mazola, add hot water and season and cook thoroughly. Add yolk of egg and ½ cup of shredded crab, lobster, shrimp or scallop. Serve with boiled or baked fish.



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PINE INCENSE
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EFFORT TO START HOLY WAR EXPOSED

Dutch Exile Testifies to Receiving German Money to Help in Forwarding Plot to Incite an Uprising of Asiatic Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That Germany sought to start a holy war by the Muhammadans against Great Britain and France was the substance of testimony given on Thursday by Douwe Dekker, the Dutch journalist and political exile, testifying in the so-called German Hindu plots cases now on trial here. He said that he arranged with Chamakaram Pillai, a Hindu member of the so-called India committee of Berlin, alleged to have been formed to promote the Asiatic uprising, to proceed to Siam to find a Muhammadan priest willing to execute the holy war plans. Dekker said that he received \$500 from the German Vice-Consul in Amsterdam for carrying out this plan before leaving for Siam via the United States. Before reaching Shanghai he became disgusted with the undertaking and gave up the work, he said. He was arrested by the British authorities in Hong Kong.

Alleged Plot Uncovered

Discharged Arsenal Employee Said to Have Made Defective Shells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The arrest of a former employee of the Frankford Arsenal has led officials of the Department of Justice in this city to believe that they have uncovered a plot to supply the United States armies with defective ammunition. The man arrested is William Lepkowski of this city, said to be a German-American, who was discharged from the plant last June. He has been held under \$5000 bail.
According to Frank L. Garbarino, chief agent of the Department of Justice here, Lepkowski has confessed that he failed to insert a paper lining between the fuse and the shells in a certain portion of his work. He made the plea that he was a "time-piece man" and could do the work more quickly if he did not use the paper, and said he was advised to leave it out by a "friend." The absence of the paper is now said to be the cause of the defective shells, because, without it, it is stated, they would not explode.

Accomplice Testifies

Alleged Tool of Kalschmidt Tells of 'Dynamite Plots'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Albert Kalschmidt, on trial in the District Court here, charged with instigating many German dynamiting plots in this country and Canada, received considerable sums of money direct from the German Embassy at Washington, according to a statement of J. Herbert Cole, special investigator for the Department of Justice, who is handling the prosecution of Kalschmidt. On the other hand, Kalschmidt is said to have cheated the men he hired to do the actual bombing, out of what he promised them, and one of these disgruntled plotters has been made a witness for the Government.

Charles Respa, serving a life sentence in the Kingston, Ont., penitentiary for blowing up the British uniform plant of the Peabody Company, Ltd., at Windsor, Ont., on June 21, 1915, admitted on cross-examination that the damaging testimony he had delivered against Kalschmidt was in revenge for the way in which the leader of the alleged German dynamite ring at Detroit had treated the men who handled the bombs.

Respa told of many meetings with Kalschmidt, of his work in painting dynamite black to resemble coal, and traced the handling of the explosives in a downtown Detroit office building where Kalschmidt had his headquarters. Respa told his story haltingly, for it involved his relatives accused of being Kalschmidt's tools, but the defense could not shake the story.

Loyalty Clubs Formed in Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The creation of branch neighborhood committees in Chicago in and through the State is being furthered by the State Council of Defense. The object is loyalty. It is planned to take up the discussion of "Disloyalty: When It Occurs, and How It May Be Overcome."

The organization is making good headway in Chicago, upward of 20 branches being reported as formed in the city and county to date.

Draft Evaders Indicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The grand jury in the Federal District Court on Thursday reported indictments against 27 men charged with failure to register under the selective draft. Most of the accused men are Socialists.

Writer and Artist Interned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Otto Julius Markel, a German writer and lecturer, and Hans Stengel, an artist and cartoonist, have been interned as dangerous enemy aliens on Ellis Island by orders of John C. Knox, assistant United States district attorney. Stengel was connected with the German publication, the Zeppelin, the name of

which was changed to Eulen Spiegel when the United States entered the war.

Markel declared that since the United States entered the war he had confined his efforts as a propagandist to seeking continuance of the teaching of German in the public schools.

Powerful Secret Wireless Found

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five men and one woman have been arrested here by government secret service operatives, in connection with the discovery of a secret wireless station, sufficiently powerful to communicate with Germany.
The house in which the arrests were made and the wireless instruments found has been under surveillance for several days. The arrests were not made until the wireless apparatus was in working order.

ATLANTIC DEEPER WATERWAY NEEDS

Government Officials and Other Prominent Men Indorse the Aims of Miami Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MIAMI, Fla.—Immediate improvement and utilization of inland waterways along the Atlantic seaboard and the creation of additional harbors along the east coast of Florida, as war measures, were advocated by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, at its tenth annual convention here.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Representative John H. Small of North Carolina, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress; Representative J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia; A. Edith Charles Linthicum of Maryland; W. J. Sears of Florida; Murray Halbert of New York; Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and Col. Pleasant A. Stovall, United States Minister to Switzerland, were among the speakers at the convention who pointed to the necessity of more and better waterways, not only for naval purposes, but also for the purpose of helping out the railway transportation and food distribution problems of the nation. Messages indorsing the need of waterway development were received by the convention from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and Thomas A. Edison.

Gov. Sidney J. Catts of Florida said the Government should at once dig a large ship canal across the Florida Peninsula, to save 400 miles of water travel between northern Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports. This canal should be an enlargement of Everglades drainage canals and rivers now in process of canalization, and that a submarine base should be established in Lake Okeechobee, which would be a part of the cross-state route.

Representative Small and Col. John Mills, U. S. A., corps of engineers, thought there should not only be more and better waterways along the eastern and Gulf seaboard, but that the rivers and harbors now available for use for freight transportation should be used to their fullest capacity, and that water and rail transportation should be closely coordinated.

In a paper which he announced had been approved by the War Department, Colonel Mills said that it will be the policy of the Government to push as rapidly as possible for early completion such waterway projects as are of national importance for both war needs and food distribution.

Capt. G. L. Carden of the United States coastguard read a technical paper on the types of barges in use by Germany and other European countries, and declared that it is entirely feasible in this country to haul freight from Havana to New York and Boston in properly constructed barges, towed by large tugboats.

Admiral Peary, who is a member of the government Committee on Aeronautics, urged that at least 10,000 airplanes should be constructed and put into service at once as a coast patrol, to protect American seaboard cities from attacks by airships brought over by the Germans on raiders and submarines, to make night attacks in flights from the ocean.

The resolutions adopted by the convention, in addition to recommending the completion of a deeper waterway from Boston to Jacksonville by the completion of projects already approved by the Government, urged that the harbor at Miami, which now has a depth of only 18 feet, should at once be deepened and widened to a size sufficient to admit ships of any dimension, as a necessary measure of naval protection.

Boston was selected by the Waterways Association as the place for its convention next year. Representative J. Hampton Moore was reelected as president. Wilfred H. Schoff of Philadelphia as secretary and treasurer, with Representative Small, William S. Bennett of New York, Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly of Trenton, N. J., and Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, Md., as vice-presidents, and J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland and William S. McNary of Massachusetts as delegates-at-large. State vice-presidents were also selected.

LIVE STOCK WEEK PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—A state-wide live stock week, when all of the live stock associations will meet in Jackson, Miss., and cooperate to promote the agricultural interests of Mississippi, has recently been planned by the agricultural department of the Mississippi Mechanical College and the date set for March 25 to 31.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE PRICES INTIMATED

National Food Administrator Hoover Says Protests Against Meatless and Wheatless Days Are Unpatriotic

Protests from Chicago against meatless and wheatless days are prompted by malice or else by a desire to raise the price of meat, according to a telegram from Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner, last night. "The telegram follows: 'The statements coming from Chicago, and widely circulated, emanating from parties interested in exploiting the sale of meat, protesting against wheatless and meatless days, as unnecessary sacrifices by the American public, are either malicious or emanate from personal interest obviously endeavoring to raise the price of meat.'

"The results from meatless days have for the first time created a sufficient visible supply of meat to allow us to partially comply with the quantities requested by the Allies for shipments during the month of December. This should be a matter of satisfaction to the entire American people that their devotion now enables us to resume our duties to the Allies in this respect, and our endeavors should in no instance be relaxed."

"As to wheat, we have already exported the whole of the surplus of the 1917 harvest over and above the normal demands of our own population until the 1918 harvest. It is necessary for the Food Administration to restrict the export of wheat so as to retain in the United States sufficient supplies to carry our own people until the next harvest, therefore all exports of wheat from now onward are limited entirely to the volume of saving made by the American people in their consumption of wheat and wheat products."

"We are continuing wheat shipments for December so far as our situation allows, but even with all the conservation made we are still unable to load over 400,000 tons of foodstuffs urgently required by the Allies during the month of December alone."

"Statements of the above character given out for personal interest are in little accord with the spirit being shown by millions of homes in the United States in an endeavor to aid the Food Administration in its task of feeding our own soldiers abroad as well as our allies and stabilizing prices to our own people."

"No more foolish or unpatriotic utterance has been made than the statement referred to. In the critical situation of the world's food today opposition to the government's conservation measures is an action comparable to opposition to the draft because any failure in saving food means direct and immediate loss of life aside from serious interference with our war service in the feeding of our Allies."

MR. HAASS PERMITTED TO TALK WITH WIFE

Clemens A. Haass, a Boston cordage merchant and a former officer in the German army, who was arrested on Dec. 5 under the alien enemy proclamation, was permitted yesterday to converse with his wife through the bars of his cell in the East Cambridge jail in the presence of a United States officer familiar with the German language. Mrs. Haass arranged with the sheriff of the jail to have her husband's meals sent to him from a nearby restaurant.

Mrs. Haass was the only person, except the keepers, who were permitted to see Mr. Haass, as the federal authorities refused all other applications, including that of Prof. Edmund von Mach of Harvard, who is a friend of the family. The federal authorities declared yesterday that the arrest of Mr. Haass and the confiscation of all his correspondence prevented the destruction of many letters which are expected to be of value in further alien enemy investigations.

NEW ILLINOIS ROAD SYSTEM PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois citizens are now taking steps, looking toward a campaign in behalf of a \$60,000,000 good roads bond issue to be voted on in November, 1918. A state-wide system of more than 4000 miles of permanent roads, to be built after the war, is projected. Funds for principal and interest are to be obtained from state automobile license fees.

CREDIT UNIONS MEET

People of the United States are learning the lesson of thrift, according to speakers at the conference of Massachusetts credit unions at the Boston City Club last night. The subject of the gathering was the work of the credit committee, which passes upon all loans made by the credit unions. Under the law such loans are made only for provident purposes, that is, according to one of the speakers, for purposes which are in fact a saving or a benefit to the borrower. The speakers included Max Mitchell, treasurer of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association; Walter S. Bosworth, bank examiner in charge of the credit unions; J. C. Bills Jr., managing director of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association, and J. J. Bulger, chairman of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association, who presided.

CHILDREN MAKE EXHIBIT

Articles of personal and household use loaned by children of the Hyde School in Roxbury and placed on ex-

hibition in the school are being used as an aid in the study of history and also to Americanization for the children represent nearly all the European countries. The exhibition grew from a plan to illustrate the colonial period, which the upper classes were studying historically and the lower through their association with the Thanksgiving holidays. The exhibit includes contributions from Russia, Ireland, Scotland, Turkey, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Armenia and even India. Needlework, metal work, old books and documents and articles of domestic use and ornament are shown.

EDUCATORS MEET AT SPRINGFIELD

New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Opens Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Effect of the present war upon education is under consideration by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which opened its thirty-second annual convention in the central high school today. The speakers scheduled were Robert J. Ale, president of the University of Maine on the secondary school, Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons on the war's effect on women's colleges, and President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College on the war with relation to the men's colleges. John H. Finley of New York was to bring a message from France the schools of which he visited a few months ago.

The commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, will be the guest of honor at a dinner and reception to be given this evening at the Hotel Kimball. Other guests will be President R. D. Hetzel of New Hampshire College, President Benjamin T. Marshall of Connecticut College for Women, and President George E. Vincent of the general education board.

Tomorrow morning the business of the association will be transacted and Prof. James L. McNaughty of Dartmouth will talk on the "Worship of the Yardstick." Principal Lewis Perry of Phillips Exeter Academy is to speak on "The School and College Highway." President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke will speak on present educational problems in colleges for women, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, on educational changes needed for the war and still more during the subsequent peace.

The Association of English Teachers, the Modern Language Association and the Association of College Teachers of Education, will hold meeting tomorrow morning. The gathering of educators will be brought to a close at 1 o'clock with a luncheon served by the school lunch department.

HAWAII SEEKS TO REDUCE FISH PRICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—That the several fish companies in Honolulu consolidate, purchase fish direct from the fishermen, and sell them to the public, instead of through middlemen, and that steps be taken to condemn all privately owned fishing rights and throw them open to the public, are two solutions for reducing the present high prices of fish, as advanced at the first session of an investigation of prices now being conducted by the Territorial Food Commission. It was also proposed that steps be taken to establish a government fish hatchery for Hawaii for the hatching of nehu and iao, two species of fish used largely for bait. Fish have become a luxury in Honolulu since the present high prices went into effect. Thus far the food commission has arrived at no solution of the problem.

DINNER TO JAPAN'S ENVOYS ON FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The dinner to be given at the Hotel Biltmore tonight in honor of the Japanese financial commission, by the American Manufacturers Export Association, is looked upon as one of significance in connection with the commission's desire to arouse among American financiers a keener interest in the opportunities existing in China for the investment of capital. This dinner, it is expected, will be a means of drawing the commission into closer relations with American financiers. One of the speakers will be A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. C. S. Hamlin, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Baron Tanetaro Megata, chairman of the commission, will also speak.

SAVINGS STAMP GIFT INSTEAD OF CANDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan, whereby a war savings certificate may be carried into practically every home throughout the country has been inaugurated by the Albert Lucas Association, composed of teachers and alumni of religious classes in the Pike Street and Rivington Street synagogues, situated on the lower East Side of New York City. This plan is that instead of the customary box of candy presented to the children at the Feast of Chanukah, or by other denominations at Christmas time, a war savings stamp be presented. In this way the children will be given a practical introduction to the savings plans of the United States Government. The idea, Mr. Lucas believes, is of nation-wide importance.

ORGANIZED WAR GARDENING SOUGHT

Legislative Committee of Massachusetts Branch of A. F. of L. Believes State Can Greatly Increase the 1917 Production

Federal estimates placing at \$350,000,000 the value of foodstuffs produced by war-gardens of the United States the past season have encouraged a movement in Massachusetts to place war-gardening next year upon a highly systematized basis in order to insure an adequate food supply for the commonwealth, and also to aid in keeping prices reasonable.

The proposition has been broached to Governor McCall in a letter he has received from the legislative committee of the state branch, American Federation of Labor. The communication is signed by Charles J. Hodsdon, John Macdougall and Henry Sterling. The plan would be to have the state Government, probably through the agency of the Public Safety Committee, coordinate and encourage war-gardening in all parts of the State. It is believed that many people would be glad to make war-gardening, one or two hours every day, serve as "their bit" in war against autocracy. Then again, it is believed workingmen who for one reason or another are out of employment could be utilized in this capacity. The outline of the proposition, however, makes no provision for compelling "the shiftless idle" to go to work, as has been attempted in another state.

Mr. Sterling elaborated upon the plan as follows: "There are 1,500,000 acres of idle land in Massachusetts that could be used to produce foodstuffs. The consumption of food in the State amounts in value to \$300,000,000 annually. The total food produced within the State aggregates only \$80,000,000. I believe it possible, by properly directing the citizens, to produce from \$15,000,000 to \$150,000,000 additional, depending upon the extent of the undertaking."

"The figures from Washington showing the results of war-gardening carried on in back yard lots and in vacant fields this year are especially significant when it is remembered that this great addition to the normal food supply of the country was brought about without the least attempt at systematization. Think what the result might have been had the individual efforts of the citizens, who were anxious to do something for their country, been coordinated! It has been proved that there are many people who would be eager to devote a few hours daily to cultivating small gardens. And it must be remembered also that every little garden conducted with reasonable care adds just so much to the available food supply of the Allies. The farmers are on record as complaining that war-gardens waste seed and fertilizer, but this could readily be avoided by proper systematization."

Mr. Sterling believes the food production committee of the Public Safety Committee could do big things in this direction. Establishment of schools in the cities in accordance with chapter 185 of the General Acts of 1916 also is pointed to as a possibility in furnishing instruction in gardening.

The letter to Governor McCall states in part: "There is in Massachusetts almost unlimited opportunity to produce poultry, eggs, pork, vegetables, and in future years considerable quantities of milk, if proper steps were taken now. The principal objection to large production of such foodstuffs in Massachusetts is that it would be costly, but the proper consideration at this moment is quantity and not cost. We shall have to pay the price wherever the good are produced, and there is this to be remembered, that cost for transportation and middlemen are almost entirely eliminated on Massachusetts home food products."

"There are apparently hundreds of thousands of acres of idle productive land in the State. The last report on unemployment, Sept. 30, indicates 5.6 per cent of the workers out of work. These two primary factors of production should be brought together. The essential thing is to learn by a suitable questionnaire who of our inhabitants can and will devote the whole or part of their time to food production during the coming year, and then make suitable provision for access to land, instruction and supervision."

CAMP GRANT IS TO LEARN GAS DEFENSE

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—A school of instruction in gas defense has been established by Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding officer of the eighty-sixth division, at Camp Grant. The school is commanded by Capt. John S. Sweeney, M. R. C., who has been appointed division gas defense instructor.

During the first week of the school, from Nov. 19 to 23, the officers of the one hundred and sixty-first artillery brigade and the twenty-first, thirty-fourth and three hundred and eleventh engineer regiments received instructions at the school, being in attendance two hours daily.

IDAHO PROHIBITION LAW IN BALANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The constitutionality of the Idaho Prohibition Law has recently been argued in a case before the United States Supreme Court, and the decision of that tribunal will determine whether or not Idaho will be able under the law to maintain its provision making the possession of

intoxicating liquors a crime. The case is known as the Crane case. Crane was arrested in Idaho on the charge of having whiskey in his possession, which, in this instance, was but a small flask. The issue involves the question of personal liberty and the right of the individual to have liquor in his home for his own use. The Supreme Court of Idaho in deciding the case declared the enactment constitutional and that the State had authority to prevent possession of intoxicating liquors under its police power.

TENNESSEE WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. E. Stansell, agriculturist for West Tennessee, says that Shelby County will have 5000 acres in winter wheat. Since the recent rains the soil is in excellent condition and planting may continue until early December.

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LABOR NEEDED IN WAR ENTERPRISES

Connecticut State Council of Defense Warns Against Starting of Any Industry That Does Not Contribute to the War

HARTFORD, Conn.—On account of the number of men who will be required for the manufacture of munitions and in industries essential to a successful prosecution of the war, unnecessary enterprises will have to give way as the war work grows in volume, said Aubrey L. Maddock, secretary of the Connecticut State Council of defense in explaining the recent public warning from the council. "One consideration which led our council to issue this warning against undertaking new enterprises which do not contribute directly to the war strength of the country or its allies, was the fact that before very long it will be impossible to carry on anything but war work," continued Mr. Maddock to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Joseph W. Alsop, a member of the council, made a study of this problem and found that in America there are today from 35,000,000 to 38,000,000 idle people," he said. "Our Government informs us that within six or eight months, in order to produce the amount of war material for which we are called upon, the employment of some 16,000,000 people will be necessary. Mr. Alsop has told the council. In addition to this, it is necessary that there should be employed in agricultural pursuits some 10,000,000 people. The railways, electric light companies and other public utilities demand the employment of about 4,000,000 more. By simple addition it can readily be seen that this will leave only between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 available for all other industries in this country, including the transmission of the mails and the important telephone and telegraph services."

"The British Munition Commission has been in Washington, and in close conference with the leaders of our Government for a number of weeks. We have heard already that a priority system in regard to the iron and steel trade has been adopted. It was by the use of this system that the British put all nonessential industries aside. We are told that Chairman Lovett of the General Munition Board is planning for a force of 5000 clerks in the office of his department to take care of the priority system which has already been inaugurated in this country. It seems clear, therefore, that we must be prepared to see all nonessential industries brushed aside."

The warning from the council reads: "New enterprises which do not directly contribute to the war strength of this country, or its allies, should not be undertaken."

"During the period of the war any new enterprises or undertakings should be tried and justified by this test: 'Will the men, money and material required by this enterprise best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?'"

"Every man and every resource will be needed by our country during the war. All efforts should be centered on winning."

"There is no uncertainty or ambiguity about this statement of your duty. Men who are considering new enterprises, public improvements, dwellings, factories, industrial work of any description should be guided by the above test."

"The above should prepare the minds of business men for action affecting the full operation of those industries not essential to the national defense and also affecting the consumption by the public of luxuries and nonessentials."

"In the course of time no one need be surprised if during the war the use of labor and materials for all nonessential purposes is made impossible by regulation or statute."

"CONNECTICUT STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE."

In making public the warning, the council said: "The time has come when every ounce of power in America must be used for a single object—winning the war. Nowhere is this more true than in Connecticut, the arsenal of the nation for our country is depending upon this State for more than half of the tremendous supply of munitions which America must provide for use in the struggle to overcome autocracy."

"All effort must be directed to the task of winning the war. If Connecticut responds to this call, her loyalty can never be questioned."

"The consideration of new enterprises—personal occupation, public improvements, building construction and industrial work of every description—must be guided by the test: 'Will it help win the war? The whole force of the nation must be directed toward the nation's one paramount task. It is highly probable that, through federal legislation and the already established priority system, the use of labor and materials for all essential purposes will be made impossible during the war. The loyal citizens of Connecticut will not wait until such legislation is enacted to respond to the nation's demand in its hour of need.'"

POLICE BREAK UP POLICE MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A meeting of some of the policemen of this city, who had gathered on City Hall Plaza to hold a mass meeting of protest against the treatment accorded them by the Administration and to urge an increase in wages, was dispersed by other members of the force, before the meeting could get under way.

The policemen who had planned the meeting are members of the Patrolmen's Benevolent and Protective Association, comprising about 3000 of the 4000 men of the force, and have voted to strike if their pay is not increased to \$1400 a year.

A protest meeting was planned to be held under the windows of the Mayor's office, but the authorities refused to grant a permit. Hundreds of men, not knowing that it had been forbidden, gathered there only to be dispersed.

New Year's eve had been fixed as the time to quit, but leaders among the men alleged that the city authorities have been so indifferent in their treatment toward the policemen that many members of the organization wanted to quit at once.

NEED FOR RELIEF IN RUSSIA GROWS

Assumption of Power by Bolshevik Forces Added Responsibility on American Committee

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has been forced by the entrance of the Bolsheviks into power in Russia, to assume additional responsibility in its work in and around Tiflis, Russia. As the Bolsheviks control only part of the country and have only a limited supply of money, they are unable to furnish funds for the relief of Armenian and Syrian refugees; according to Dr. F. W. MacCallum, chairman of the American committee's Caucasus branch, who has recently returned from Tiflis, and who will return to that city as soon as possible.

"Consequently," Dr. MacCallum states, "we have 10,000 orphan children to take care of; also to clothe and feed all the refugees. This means additional work and also that the American people must help more and more as the needs of the refugees grow. If the United States declares war on Turkey, it may mean, however, that all our relief work in that section will have to be discontinued."

"In my belief, Russia's only hope is in the Cossacks and the Cadet Party, of which Paul Millyukoff is one of the leaders. The Cadet Party represents some of the old families of Russia; people that are not extremists, but who will sacrifice their all for the good of their country."

CAMP GREENE MEN TO BE ENTERTAINED

RALEIGH, N. C.—To provide December holiday entertainment for the soldiers at Camp Greene the city of Charlotte is planning to raise the sum of \$5000.

It is proposed to make the celebration of such a nature as to show the men that Charlotte entertains a warm regard for them. The plan calls for a continuous round of entertainment throughout the afternoon and evening of Christmas Day. A stand will be erected at some central point in the camp and here the 18 regimental bands are to form into one organization and give a concert to be followed by various amusements. There will be refreshments for every enlisted man in the camp and at night the lights will be turned on a giant tree.

Major-General Dickman, commander of the camp and the regimental commanders have given their approval of the project and are serving on the military committee.

FEDERAL PROHIBITION LOBBY ANTICIPATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The greatest congressional lobby for nation-wide prohibition in the history of the United States is expected to start when the legislative committee of temperance organizations throughout the country convenes here next week, it was learned at Thursday's session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, of Evanston, Ill., who has been reelected president of the union, will remain for the legislative sessions. She said that more than a score of organizations will be represented. It is thought that William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, will interest himself in the lobby, and may work for the suffrage amendment as well.

TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES

Prof. C. Cestre, "Pur Literature in France," and Miss Patty S. Hill, "Fundamentals of Democracy in Education," at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1 p. m.

George G. Wilson, "A Neutral League in War Time," Boston Art Club, 8 p. m.

H. Charles Woods, "The Near East in the Great War," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

POLICEWOMAN TO BE URGED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—The Fitchburg Women's League has voted to cooperate with other organizations in the campaign to get Mayor Foss to appoint a policewoman. The Associated Charities, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Woman's Club advocate the addition of a woman to the police department.

STATISTICS ON 'SLACKERS'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Statistics prepared by the district exemption board of the western half of Oklahoma show that 837 men selected are classed as "slackers" through failure to report for examination. The figures show that out of 3817 claims for exemption presented, 1494 were granted.

RADIO CLASSES IN BOSTON SCHOOL

At Request of Federal Board, New Work Will Be Started by Committee Next Month

Classes in radio and buzzer work for prospective operators in the United States Army were ordered by the Boston School Committee last evening to be opened in the Boston Trade School on Jan. 3. This is at the request of the State Board of Education working in cooperation with the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which has called upon the state-aided vocational schools of the country to do this work. The plan of the Government is to train in this work a preliminary way the conscripted men in Division 1, the training to be continued in advanced form when the men enter the cantonments. The Government estimates a demand in the near future for 15,000 of these men.

While Division 1 lists are not out, some 2000 men are already in training in Massachusetts, classes having been opened in New Bedford, Holyoke and Worcester. The work is being done in evening schools. The Boston classes will start with sessions on three evenings a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, but the demand is expected to be so great, it was stated by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer last evening, that they may be held every evening, Saturdays and Sundays included. The deputy commissioner of education, Robert O. Small, is in charge of the work in Massachusetts with P. B. Allen of Cambridge as temporary agent.

Announcement was made by the superintendent that in the effort to reduce the size of classes in elementary schools from 44 pupils to 42 pupils, 140 new teachers had been appointed, 80 of them in the elementary schools. Ordinarily but 19 new teachers would have been added to the list in the lower schools. There is now, therefore, a larger number of teachers in proportion to the children in the schools than ever before.

A petition was received from residents of Roslindale for a high school in that section of the city.

MUSIC

Neuhaus-Clifford Recital.

In Jordan Hall on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Estelle Neuhaus, pianist, and J. Howe Clifford, reader, gave a recital, winning the warm approval of their audience. The pianist opened the program with the first movement of the F sharp minor sonata of Brahms, two works of Borodin, "In the Steppes" and "At the Convent," and the "Tremolo" étude of Gottschalk. She showed an unusual gift for the interpretation of descriptive music, like that found in the two compositions of Borodin, in which a quiet, meditative mood is sought, it seemed clear from her enthusiasm for these pieces, and for the "Tremolo" étude of Gottschalk as well, that she likes the opportunity to represent the contrast of volatile, blithesome upper notes against somber, persistent undertones.

The reader presented two scenes from Shakespeare's "Othello," those treating of the Moor's self-defense before the elders of Venice and that showing the beginning of Iago's treachery to his master in Cyprus. The characters of the drama were all admirably portrayed, and the scenic circumstance of the story was set forth in strong colors.

The pianist closed the program with selections by Chopin and Liszt.

Mr. Gebhard in Piano Recital

Heinrich Gebhard in piano recital at Steinert Hall, evening of Dec. 6, 1917. The program: Sonata, op. 81a, Beethoven; Intermezzo, étude, "Cascades," Gebhard; romance in F sharp, Schumann; étude, F minor, op. 10, No. 9, Liszt (black keys), op. 10, No. 5, scherzo, C sharp minor, Chopin; "Sonetto di Petrarca," Liszt; "Jeux d'eau," Ravel; two Spanish dances, tango in D, "Lavapies," Albeniz.

Mr. Gebhard showed in this second recital just how enjoyable an evening of piano music may be. His technical abilities have long been praised, and his serious and conscientious interpretations are a familiar factor in Boston musical circles. All his abilities were in evidence in the course of this pleasant evening, and the player received hearty applause for his efforts. It has been remarked before in what esteem Mr. Gebhard is held by those who play the piano either for profit or for amusement. The attention bestowed on his rendition of both his familiar and unfamiliar numbers attested this fact anew. The climax of the program was indisputably reached by the Chopin C sharp minor scherzo, for into this the player put a feeling lacking in the Beethoven sonata, well studied though it was, or in the Schumann romance, carefully though its dynamics were regarded. A glimpse of artistry such as this leads to the query whether or not Mr. Gebhard is still more or less in the formative period, and whether he has not yet a considerable distance to go before he can be acclaimed as a true artist, one who puts the necessary modicum of re-creation into what he plays.

Extra Dance Program

Mme. Roshanara's company of dancers are to present a program on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Wilbur Theater, extending their schedule beyond the original announcement.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Bishop William Lawrence was elected president of the New England department of the Church Temperance Society at its thirty-fifth annual meeting in Boston, yesterday. Other officers chosen were: Bishop Thomas F.

Davies of Eastern Massachusetts; Bishop Edward M. Parker of New Hampshire; Bishop Arthur C. Hall of Vermont; Bishop James De Wolf Perry Jr. of Rhode Island; Bishop George Y. Bliss, coadjutor of Vermont, and Bishop Samuel G. Babcock, suffragan of Massachusetts, vice-presidents; the Rev. S. H. Hilliard, secretary; James M. Hunnewell, treasurer.

STUDENTS STAND BY THEIR RECORD

Wisconsin University Men Deny Truth of Vrooman Charge of Lack of Patriotism

MADISON, Wis.—By declaring in a public address that University of Wisconsin students appear to lack patriotic leadership and do not show the "militant patriotism" that is fitting at this time, Carl S. Vrooman, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has brought out protests from students and faculty and demands that the university's answer to the call of war be set beside that of any other state university for comparison.

Mr. Vrooman addressed a mass meeting of students in the university armory in the afternoon, and in a talk before the Wisconsin Potato Growers' convention in the evening, declared that the students "were less responsive than any audience I have taken before." The students reply in their daily newspaper that at the same mass meeting, after Mr. Vrooman's address, \$7000 was subscribed to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The quiet patriotic acts of the hundreds are being overshadowed by the noise of a handful of Socialists and pacifists, they declare.

"I could not help asking myself: 'Has the university the right kind of patriotic leadership?'" Mr. Vrooman told the potato growers. "Is it guided by a milk and water patriotism, a kind of platonic patriotism? If this university is not most outspoken, if it does not express a militant patriotism at this time, it expresses no patriotism at all."

The Daily Cardinal, student newspaper, replying in an editorial, pointed out that \$190,000 was subscribed on the campus in the Second Liberty Loan campaign, that the university oversubscribed its quota of the Y. M. C. A. war fund, that over 500 students are in military service, another 500 are in other war service, and that practically every student organization is working hard to make easier and more pleasant the military life of soldiers in the camps. "Our record stands for comparison with any other college record and it will be a favorable comparison. We are taking the war seriously."

WORKERS BUSY IN CLEVELAND

Store Manager Proposes That Office Men Work in Munition Factories Part of the Day

CLEVELAND, O.—This city, sixth in population of American cities, and the financial center of the Fourth Federal District, presents a fair vantage point from which to observe something of the great industrial change taking place in the United States. Public opinion here is indicated in an article in the Cleveland Plain Dealer recently, in which the manager of one of the large department stores proposed recruiting a body of industrial volunteers from Cleveland office men, business and professional, to leave their desks at regular hours every day and go to work in machine shops, foundries and factories to carry on the work of munition manufacturing for the Government.

Chairman D. O. Will's of the reserve board of the Fourth District, in a summary just prepared, says: "The Government activities, thrift campaigns, Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association campaigns throughout this district have all further impelled business to make the necessary readjustments to a war basis. There is a decided tendency throughout the entire territory toward the mobilization of industrial concerns and business generally to the practical uses of the hour. 'Business Only' is being replaced with the motto: 'Necessities Only.' The seriousness of our country's participation in the war is being felt generally by business in this district, and the outlook is for the tacit acceptance of the situation as it develops from time to time and a firm determination to make the best possible use of it. Skilled mechanics and common laborers are very scarce. Women are being employed freely by manufacturers, transportation companies, district messenger and elevator managers, and in almost any positions where they may take the place of male labor. There have been numerous wage advances in industries, and all labor is fully employed, and the uneasiness noticed in labor circles a month ago is now not nearly so pronounced."

RUSSELL FIRE CLUB

Edward J. Coveney was elected president of the Russell Fire Club of Boston at its annual election yesterday, when 500 members attended the meeting. Other officers chosen were: J. F. Coleman, first vice-president; J. Hughes, second vice-president; F. B. Cook, secretary; E. J. Looney, treasurer. Mr. Looney was elected to his fourth consecutive term as treasurer and Mr. Cook was reelected. The vote was all unanimous. The next meeting of the club will be held Dec. 20.

JITNEY SERVICE QUESTION RAISED

Commissioner Appointed by the Government of British Columbia Favors Abolition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The rights of invested capital have triumphed in Vancouver. Dr. Adam Shortt, commissioner appointed some months ago by the Provincial Government to investigate the affairs of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, has given the following verdict after several months of arduous labor, in which the affairs of the company were thoroughly gone into and hundreds of witnesses examined. The report of his findings consists of 110 pages of typewritten matter, and as it deals with the question of jitney competition, a matter which has been bitterly fought in so many cities upon the North American continent, Dr. Shortt's findings will be of continent-wide interest.

Last summer, the street railwaymen demanded higher wages, and the unique thing occurred that, instead of the men going on strike, the electric company itself did just this thing, something probably unprecedented in the annals of this continent. The company contended that with the existing jitney competition they were going behind every day and could not afford to give the men the raise asked for. To settle the matter the Provincial Government appointed Dr. Shortt to go thoroughly into the matter of jitney competition. Dr. Shortt conducted a painstaking investigation, and a brief review of his findings is herewith given.

"An efficient street car service in the city of Vancouver and between it and outlying points cannot be maintained under the present conditions in competition with jitney or public automobile service. Even should some form of motor service ultimately replace the electrical trolley, as argued by the jitney interests, it must be conducted, as experience everywhere proves, either by responsible joint stock companies or by municipal corporations. In either case an independent individual jitney owner, in whose interests the whole argument before the commission was presented, must be eliminated. It is difficult to see what advantage there is in throwing out of employment that large and respectable class of citizens who constitute the employees of the electric railway company, merely to insure the temporary support of a limited number of independent operators of jitney cars, who cannot guarantee, either for themselves or 'each other' that they will furnish a reliable service for the citizens of the city and outlying districts."

The finding further is as follows: "As is fully demonstrated in the origin and the expansion of the jitney service, it involves no rational foresight or organization, no special investment of capital in lines from which it cannot be readily withdrawn, no guarantee as to rates and no special arrangements to meet the permanent needs of the public—in a word, no responsibility whatever, either personal or corporate, to continue in adequate form a service, which has become one of the permanent and vital requisites of a modern city. As the evidence shows, the jitneys operate indiscriminately as jitneys and taxicabs, their particular rôle at any given time is determined by what fares can be collected under the one guise or the other. During the street-railway strike double fares were collected on jitney routes."

"On the other hand, a street-railway system in a large, modern center of population is a product of years of organization and investment of millions of capital in forms that cannot be converted to other uses, and is, therefore, at once a very heavy guarantee for the performance of its obligations, and the highest possible inducement to afford, where possible, an acceptable service to the public on whose favor it depends. Were the street cars forced to discontinue, the citizens would be entirely at the mercy of an irresponsible service, both as to numbers in operation and fares demanded."

Following the announcement of the finding of the commission, the city council stated it as their belief that the city had legal power to end the jitney competition.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—In a statement of policy which has been issued by the new Garcia Prieto Government, it is declared, as called to The Christian Science Monitor, that the policy of neutrality will be continued and that strong action will be taken in regard to the economic difficulties with which the country is confronted. There will be a close examination of all questions relating to national defense and a new Parliament will be convoked faithfully reflecting the national will. The new Ministry appeals for the nation's confidence until Parliament is able to resume its functions. The general impression conveyed by the statement is that it is somewhat formal and noncommittal. The parties of the Left are insisting to the full on their demands for a reformed constitution and speedy general election carried out on pure, thorough and sincere lines, and not as elections in Spain have been managed hitherto.

The Parliamentary Assembly that held its first meeting in such difficult circumstances at Barcelona is now making its headquarters at Madrid, and has three special committees at work, one on the question of the constitution, another dealing with the reorganization of the army, and a third with social reforms. The increasing vigor and assertiveness of the assembly is a matter of general comment. It is notable that among the numerous new adhesions that have been made to it of late are several friends of the Count de Romanones, including Señor Daniel Lopez, editor of El Diario Universal. At a recent meeting in the Ateneo, Señor Cambo, the Catalan leader, who is the leading spirit of the assembly, declared that it was absolutely necessary that the doctrine of popular sovereignty should become a reality in Spain. He has made the same declaration to the King and to Señor Garcia Prieto, and has enlarged upon the point in a communication he made to the newspapers. In the latter he says that in the present difficulties have arisen through the political system by which different groups, with an artificial appearance, have succeeded each other in power. This system, he says, is unable to cope with the flow of opinion which is being demonstrated in Spain, and which has been greatly intensified since the war began. Señor Cambo further states that he told the King that it could not be overlooked that the transportation from a régime of Parliamentary fiction to one of Parliamentary efficacy would present some difficulties.

The Germanophile newspaper, La Tribuna, insinuates that the Entente has been interfering in the crisis, and speaks of a visit that was paid by the British Ambassador to the Count de Romanones. El Diario Universal, the Count's organ, however, makes an energetic denial of the suggestion. It has also been suggested that Entente influence was at work against Señor Maura, and upon this point the British Ambassador called upon Señor Maura and assured him that there was no truth whatever in the idea, and that in no circumstances would the British Government dream of interfering in Spanish internal affairs. Señor Maura replied that he had not believed the report.

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NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations: Chairman of the aircraft board, Howard E. Coffin, Michigan; member of the aircraft board, Richard Howe, New York; assistant secretary of the treasury, Russell C. Leffingwell, New York; supervisor of customs in district number 1, William M. Ingraham, Portland, Me.

BOSTON STAGE NOTES

"The Melting of Molly" closes its engagement at the Plymouth Theater Saturday night. Next Monday night Arthur Hammerstein will offer "Furs and Frills," a musical comedy, at the Plymouth. Dec. 24 "Peter Ibbetson" comes to the Shubert Theater with John and Lionel Barrymore and Miss Constance Collier. Other openings on that day include "The Boomerang" at the Tremont Theater and "Rambler Rose" with Miss Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorne at the Colonial Theater. Saturday evening, Dec. 22, the Jewett Players at the Copley Theater will begin a repertory season in Shaw's comedy, "Fanny's First Play," which will be succeeded by "Gen. John Regan," for its first performance in Boston. "The Man Who Stayed at Home" is in its final fortnight at the Copley.

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BREWERS' RECORD WEAKENS APPEAL

Their Management of Saloons in Ohio Recalled to Disprove Recent Protestations—Publicity Campaign a Boomerang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Efforts of American brewers, disclosed in their publicity campaign now under way, to saddle on the distillers responsibility for saloon evils, are not favorably received in well-informed circles here. The brewery charge against the distillers is not in keeping with the facts as they are known to Youngstown people.

In past years the most notoriously vicious saloons in and about Youngstown were directly owned and controlled by brewers, and the more direct, the brewery connection with the saloon, the more vicious and law-breaking, as a rule, it was, declare many. Adoption of constitutional license in Ohio several years ago eliminated brewers from direct legal ownership of saloons. The majority of the men who operated these one-time brewery-owned saloons have since complied with the "moral character" requirements of the license law and, consequently, are still in the business. It is strongly suspected, in many instances, that their former brewery connections have not been entirely severed.

Youngstown residents generally look on the efforts of brewers to get their alleged low-alcohol beer classed in the public thought as a temperance drink, and to exclude distilled liquors from the beer saloon, as a tardy and ill-advised move to avert prohibition, which the brewers tacitly acknowledge to be near at hand, and which their own acts have been largely responsible for precipitating as a national issue at this time.

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CAREER OF GERMAN
CHANCELLOR SEENCount von Hertling Is Specially
Welcome at Vatican — His
Attitude on Jesuit Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). —The short-lived Michaelis régime has given place to the Hertling administration, and in the one case as in the other, time alone promises to supply the key to the real import of the change; but at least Count von Hertling's political past is no unwritten book as was that of Herr Michaelis, and may afford some indication as to his position.

The second man of non-Prussian origin to succeed to the dual post of Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, once filled by Bismarck, Count von Hertling is a native of Hesse, and son of a high official at the Hesse court, having been born in Kasselstadt in 1845. After studying at Münster, Munich and Berlin he spent two years in Italy and on returning to Germany in 1867 settled down at Bonn as a "Privatdozent." It was 13 years before he obtained his professorship—owing, as he has himself explained, to the fact that he was regarded as an untrammeled, and that such a reputation was not conducive to academic advancement in Germany in those days—but the end of that period found his reputation as a scholar and politician firmly established. Not only is he an accomplished Italian scholar, but his literary acquaintance with English is considerable, his writings including a work on "John Locke and the Cambridge School," while his contributions to German philosophical literature include such works as "Matter and Form and Aristotle's Definition of the Soul," "On the Limits of the Mechanical Interpretation of Nature," and "The Principle of Catholicism and Science."

Then, again, while still at Bonn, Baron von Hertling, as he then was, was elected to the Reichstag—in 1875—and had already become one of the most prominent members of the Center Party when he was called to Munich as a professor of natural science and political philosophy. His career at Munich was throughout political rather than academic, however, for in addition to his political activities at home he had become the chief, though unofficial, intermediary between Germany and the Vatican. His visits to Rome were frequent, and his relations with the present Pope, who was then Assistant Secretary of State under Cardinal Rampolla, were particularly cordial. It was they who arranged together for the Germanization of the clergy of Alsace-Lorraine, practically suppressing the great historic seminary at Strassburg, and converting it into a school staffed with professors from across the Rhine devoted to the inculcation of the Germanic ideal.

Meanwhile Baron von Hertling had become the acknowledged head of the Center Party in the Reichstag, and the foremost exponent of the opportunistic policy for which that party invariably stands. It was under his leadership that the Center formed, during Prince Billow's administration, the famous blue-black bloc with the Conservatives, for the purpose of resisting what was conceived to be an attempt to establish a Liberal régime; and his opportunism was illustrated by his desertion of Billow in 1909, after he had taken the popular side the previous year in supporting the Chancellor's attitude toward the Kaiser with regard to The Daily Telegraph interview. Baron von Hertling's influence was wielded in committee, rather than in the full Chamber, for his presence and delivery do not fit him to shine in debate. Such speeches as he delivered in the House were usually made on occasions when the importance of the pronouncement he made on behalf of his party would insure an attentive hearing. His bearing is courtly and dignified, however, and he invariably ranked as one of the most statesmanlike figures in the House, in the management of which he is an adept.

In 1912, the exigencies of Bavarian politics led the Prince Regent to select Baron von Hertling as a useful candidate for the Bavarian Premier-ship, and his Reichstag career was thus brought to a close, although his connections with the Center were maintained, and he retained a voice in imperial affairs as, by virtue of his office he became a member of the Federal Council, and president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of that body. In the latter capacity he has been regarded as more or less favoring of Bethmann-Hollweg's foreign policy, but while his speeches on foreign politics have been moderate in tone, they have invariably been in support of a "forward policy," and the Hertling Cabinet in Bavaria has been notable for its advocacy of the development of a great central European waterway from Antwerp to the mouth of the Danube. As for the new Chancellor's attitude toward an important phase of domestic politics, it is illustrated by the attempt that he made, almost as soon as he succeeded to the Bavarian Premier-ship, to set aside some of the disabilities imposed on Jesuits by the anti-Jesuit law which was then still in force throughout the Empire. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg challenged his interpretation of the law, and referred the matter to the Federal Council with the result that the Bavarian Premier was defeated, but not convinced.

Since the war Count von Hertling appears to have acted more or less in harmony with the general outlines of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy, and his importance as an intermediary between Berlin and Vienna and Berlin and Rome has been more marked than ever, especially in connection with the peace moves made by both Count Czernin and the Vatican. At home, up to the moment of his appointment, his opposition toward "democratization" and the effort to secure the predominance of the interests of the Em-

pire as a whole over the separate interests of the various federal states had never relaxed, and he had openly declared himself opposed to the scheme, so dear to the Socialist heart, of converting Alsace-Lorraine into a federal state. The Vorwärts is now proclaiming, however, that his remarks on that subject have been wrongly reported, and it is evident that the new Chancellor, despite his record, has come to a working agreement with the majority parties in the Reichstag.

COUNT VON HERTLING'S
BAVARIAN SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). —In view of subsequent developments, considerable interest attaches to a speech made by Count von Hertling in the Bavarian Diet just before the opening of the negotiations which led to his appointment as Imperial Chancellor.

According to the report given in the Kölnische Zeitung, the speaker made two carefully worded statements concerning both Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. No binding promises of any kind, he said, were made even at the Vatican regarding Belgium. The time is not yet ripe for announcing our views as to the pawn we hold—Belgium. Germany must in all circumstances be careful to secure political and economic guarantees against a future enemy Belgium. In so doing it will be necessary to act with moderation and with consideration for the wishes of the Belgian people. As for Alsace-Lorraine, the Bavarian Government, he said, is of opinion that the annexation of Alsace to South Germany would be appropriate to the given circumstances, and expedient to Prussia. To give publicity to the idea of autonomy for the provinces just now would be a mistake it would be very difficult to remedy. Anyone who believes that this might have a conciliatory effect in France is under a great illusion. But the newspaper reports to the effect that the Alsace-Lorraine question is already decided are false. It is far more likely that the ultimate decision will not be reached quickly. Neither could an autonomous federal state be created without further ado.

Count von Hertling then went on to elaborate Herr von Kühlmann's contentions as to the Alsace-Lorraine question being the only obstacle to peace, as to France being exploited by England, and as to Russia having no further object in continuing the war since the promise of Constantinople made to her could not be fulfilled. As for Germany, no single foot of German soil must be yielded up, he declared, but so soon as her existence, the security of her frontiers, and her free, peaceful development were assured, she would be ready for peace, and it was obvious that the responsibility for the continuance of the war rested solely and entirely with the Entente. From this point, the Count went on to dilate upon Germany as the champion of Europe, but this time, not against England, but against America. It was upon American help, he declared, that the enemy was now basing his hopes, and were the Entente eventually to triumph with that assistance it would mean that henceforth the United States would step into the place of England. In short, thanks to the Entente, the war was threatening to assume more and more the character of America against Europe.

Enlarging upon this theme, the Count talked of America's relations with France in precisely the same strain as England's relations with that country have been represented hitherto up and down the German press. He depicted the scene of alien invasion as having shifted from Calais to Bordeaux, and pictured the French as compelled to surrender their port, to sacrifice their woods, to tolerate the utilization of their land and railways, the competition of American workmen in their factories, and the disclosure of their business secrets to their new allies in their desperate need for American assistance. As for England, the punishment she deserved was overtaking her. An entente victory owed to America would leave that country with her fleet dominating the seas and directing the course and the frontiers of world trade, and would allow her permanently to supplant England as the banker of the world. Hence, Count von Hertling declared, the Central Powers and their allies were no longer fighting for themselves alone; they were fighting for the independence of Europe against a colony-empire that had become too strong, and ranged on their side were the neutral states which had not allowed themselves to be forced into a war against the defenders of Europe.

With regard to domestic politics, Count von Hertling's remarks on the occasion in question were consonant with his attitude throughout the session. In response to prolonged pressure, he had previously announced that some reform of the Upper House of the Bavarian Diet would be undertaken, but had flatly refused to consider Socialist demands for the reform of the franchise, electoral redistribution, the introduction of a Parliamentary régime, the separation of church and state, and so on. Such demands, he declared in committee, aimed at the complete transformation of the historic and tried foundations of the Bavarian State, and the Government was consequently unable to regard them as suitable means for the improvement of the Constitution, and must reject them without discussion. In his speech in the open chamber he followed up this line of reasoning by enlarging upon the proved value of Germany's monarchical institutions and the proved failures of democratic constitutions and of the Parliamentary system, and deprecated controversy with regard to reform in Bavaria during the war.

MANIFESTATION OF
UNITY IN ITALYAppeals for Firmness and Resolu-
tion Have Been Issued by
Many Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Patriotic manifestations and appeals for firmness and resolution during Italy's hour of trial have been issued by numerous associations and committees of all kinds. With one voice they all call on the citizens of Italy to prove themselves equal to the demands of the difficult and anxious days through which the country is passing. A manifesto from the Rome Communal Council to the citizens declares that Italy has to face a supreme trial, and declares that the country must show the enemy that Italy preserves the old Roman spirit which refused to admit weakness or discouragement during the saddest and most bitter experiences. Their history should give them encouragement and it teaches them that today Italy must have only one heart and one will, so that they may show the world that they are worthy of their new destinies.

The governing body of the Association of the Communes of Italy, in an appeal to the mayors and communal councils throughout the country, points out that their duty at the present time lies in keeping the people in good heart and in showing an unstinted zeal in providing for the public needs and welfare by their example and speech, by individual and collective effort, and by strengthening the internal resistance.

Several interventionist women's associations combine in issuing a patriotic appeal to Italian women to show calmness, confidence and courage, and devotion to duty. To those who complain, and who, in their pity for the suffering and the sacrifices of their heroic soldiers, ask for "peace at any price" they should reply that Italy was built up out of the sacrifices of her generous sons and the spirit of her great men. They should say that the country of Mazzini and Garibaldi, and of the splendid Italian mothers, cannot give way to the barbarians, and they should declare that their tricolor standard must fly victoriously over its own territories and wherever a battle is being fought for the rights and the freedom of the people.

The Italian women's union, Family, Country and Humanity, has also issued an appeal to the women of Italy on somewhat similar lines. A number of women's associations were represented at a crowded meeting of representatives held in the rooms of the committee of the political interventionist party at which it was decided to hold a patriotic meeting in Rome. The Milanese Chamber of Commerce, the Milanese section of the National Union of Railway Employees, the Milanese section of the Republican Party, and many other associations and committees, including the governing body of the Federation of (Roman) Catholic Associations, have also issued appeals and manifestations couched in patriotic language and emphasizing the need for unity and firmness.

The circular issued by the Milanese railway employees, after declaring that at the present time every one must remember that before anything else they are Italians, states that in time of peace they, the railway workers, often rebelled in the name of right. They must feel today that all Italy stretches out towards the frontiers in defense of her highest and most sacred right, that of existence. Where there is no liberty, no civilization is possible, and Italy is fighting today in defense of independence and liberty. They know that today the railway workers are the most direct support of the army, and they know that their activity and their discipline are closely connected with the military operations. Let them, says the circular, serve the sacred cause

in unity, with the devotion and abnegation which comes from the consciousness of a "supreme national necessity."

Among the various appeals is the following from the assistant grand master of the Italian Freemasons, Gustavo Canti, to all the masonic lodges of Italy. He declares that, while the country is passing through the most serious hour of its new history, the people are gathering, united and resolute, round their national standard. There is no weakness and no fear, although events for the moment are going against them. Against barbarism, however formidable it may be organized, stand the courage of their glorious race and the sacred agreement between the free states, resolutely determined to save civilization from Teutonic aggression, and the final issue cannot be in doubt. Every one should cherish this faith in the final triumph of justice and right, and impart it to others.

Such is the duty of every one who realizes the dignity of the Italian name, and, even more so, the duty of those who are consecrated to the service of their country and of humanity. The army on the frontier, which is showing the spirit of the soldiers of the Risorgimento and withstanding the onslaught of the enemy coalition, is fighting in the light of an idea. Who, asks the circular, would like to feel unworthy of such an example and of such sacrifice, and who would refuse to unite their own efforts with that of their brave army? The war is not fought at the front only. If they overcome their own fears they will have made a valuable contribution to the resistance and the discipline of the country and have been good soldiers in the great battle which is to free the human family from violence and injustice.

The grand master exhorts his "brothers" to redouble the work of convincing, comforting, and helping others which they have been carrying on since the beginning of the war in full assurance that they are helping to bring better days to Italy and the world.

PRELATE IS REMINDED
CANADA A FREE LANDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—The Kingston Whig recently took Archbishop Spratt to task for his references to the newspaper reports and comments of the Roman Catholic cause célèbre in which the archbishop and others were mulcted in the sum of \$24,000 damages, the plaintiff being a Sister of Charity. The archbishop in the course of his statement said that if the two local papers continued in what he termed their "unfair, unjust biased and bigoted attitude" he would have to forbid them being taken by Roman Catholic homes. "The Whig" reminds his grace that this is the Twentieth Century and that his remarks could in no wise effect what they would publish in their columns. "The threat held out by his grace says the paper, 'is unwarranted and unnecessary. This is still a free country and the press cannot be muzzled.'"

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COMMISSION PLAN
FOR CITIES URGEDPresident of the National City
Managers Association Points
to Advantages in All Branches
of Municipal AdministrationSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—"Detroit has the opportunity to take the lead in governmental efficiency among cities of its size by adopting the commission-manager form next year," said Gaylord C. Cummin of Grand Rapids, shortly after his election to the presidency of the National City Managers Association.

"No city can be sure of good government under the present system," continued Mr. Cummin. "No writer how good its mayor and council may be. They will not be in complete agreement on any subject, and all be deadlocked on many important questions. Either can block the desires of the other."

"Under the city manager plan the council, elected at large, is responsible to the people for the legislation and administration of all city business. The council, or commission, hires a manager to carry out its wishes. The manager has charge of the police, fire, waterworks, parks, street and welfare department. All administrative work is in his hands. If he fails to discharge his duties properly, the council may discharge him."

"Taxpayers like the commission-manager form of government because it gives them more service for their money. The departments that touch the lives of the taxpayer citizen closest get more attention and more money than they did under the former system."

"Dayton can show what a humanity-saving form of government the commission plan provides. The Rev. D. Frank Garfield is head of the Dayton Welfare Department. He advocates what he calls 'humanized government.' He described countless cases before our convention sessions here in Detroit in which his department has provided justice for the poor and oppressed through departments and bureaus rarely heard of formerly."

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the people of Dayton hearty in their support of the present system of government. Today, for less than \$5, any one in Dayton can have the advantage of membership in a country club which would ordinarily cost from \$50 to \$250.

"The Dayton house of correction has been transformed into a work farm. Work outside and receive their full wages. They report at the farm each evening."

"Detroit has already insured herself a greatly improved government through the adoption of the 'small council plan. Two things remain to be done. The council should be elected at large, and the administrative work should be turned over to a mayor responsible to the council with all city departments directly in his charge."

RUSSIAN FARMERS
SEEK TEXAS LANDSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas.—In a communication from Odessa, Russia, the Texas State Department of Agriculture, is advised that a large number of Russian farmers consider emigrating to the United States and regard the southern states as offering the best opportunities at this time for agricultural development. Information is sought as to the availability of land, the prices at which it can be had, crops best suited for culture in Texas, and the possibility of procuring a tract of land on which a number of Russian families could be colonized. It is believed that this letter indicates that there will be marked emigration of agricultural workers from Europe to the United States at the end of the war.

NEW JUSTICE APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—William Moore, Esq., K. C., M. P., has been appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

RICE STRAW TO BE
MADE AVAILABLEDevelopment of Compress Will
Make Marketable Many Tons
Previously Considered WasteSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

STUTTGART, Ark.—The development of a straw compress capable of pressing bales of great density will make marketable hundreds of thousands of tons of rice straw which is now almost a waste product. The invention also will provide stock growers with a feed that will keep their stock at a much cheaper rate than any other now obtainable.

The new compress has been approved by the agricultural department of the Cotton Belt Railway, which passes through the heart of the eastern Arkansas rice belt, and operation of several of the new balers is to begin soon.

The machine is similar to the ordinary power baler except that it has a capacity of from 20 to 30 tons of rice straw daily and makes bales weighing from 100 to 140 pounds that are no larger than those now made weighing 35 to 70 pounds. Under the new freight regulations designed to conserve transportation facilities, no cars were available for shipping straw but with the new highly compressed bales, cars can be loaded to their capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 pounds.

Texas buyers are in the rice belt now offering \$9.50 to \$10 a ton for bright straw if it is made available for shipment by high compression. Much straw also is already being shipped to the national army cantonments at Camp Pike and elsewhere as forage and bedding for mules and horses.



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COLLEGE SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN LACKS
VETERAN PLAYERS

Coach G. S. Lowman Is Forced to Start His First Year at Madison by Developing New Squad of Basketball Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MADISON, Wis.—“A very uncertain condition exists in the University of Wisconsin basketball camp, owing to the scarcity of veteran material,” said Coach G. S. Lowman, in commenting on the Badger basketball prospect for 1917-18.

Although the Badger squad has been working for several weeks, Coach Lowman is still in the dark as to who will find places in the varsity lineup. So far, no permanent combination has been chosen. The coach has had to devote all of his time to preliminary drilling and to a general survey of his candidates.

With the Beloit game, the first encounter of the season, due Saturday, a heavy schedule of practices has been put into effect this week. It is probable that in the early games various combinations of players will be tried out.

“With not a man of last year's varsity team available as a basis for this season's machine, basketball prospects at Coach Lowman are not very bright,” remarked Coach Lowman.

The war and Badger patriotism are largely responsible for this condition. Three of the veterans of the 1916-17 varsity team are in the fighting forces of the United States. They are P. D. Meyers '18, R. C. Edler '17, and C. T. McIntosh '18. Two others, G. W. Levis '17 and H. G. Olson '17 were graduated last June.

A. L. Chandler '19, varsity center and the only man in the university who played on the team last year, is temporarily out of the game. He may not be able to get into the lineup before the first of the year and possibly not at all.

Besides the regulars, the national service has taken five other members of last year's squad: V. E. Hennings '18, P. T. Mitchell '19, H. C. Knapp '19, G. L. May '20 and E. Kornreich '19. Ineligibility as well as the war has taken its quota. Two of the most promising of last year's recruits, M. A. Fladous '19 and A. K. Layden '20 are deferred from competition because of scholastic standing.

On the other hand the close of the football season has enabled three men, E. E. Simpson '18, S. Gould '20 and E. A. Hammen '18 to join the squad. Simpson, quarterback on the varsity football team, substituted at guard last year.

Coach Lowman was unwilling to discuss the qualifications of individual players. “It is too early for me to know what the men can do,” he said. “So far we have not even begun working on team play.” He did, however, mention A. G. Zulpher '20 as a likely candidate for center. Zulpher was a forward on the freshman team last year, but, in the absence of Chandler, he is being tried out at the pivot position.

When asked concerning the basketball outlook for other conference teams, Coach Lowman said that he was acquainted with the situation of only a few of the teams. Purdue, with all of last year's aggregation back, and Northwestern, with all but Driscoll, have perhaps fared better than any other teams in the “Big Ten.” Minnesota will have the services of three veterans and Indiana one.

This season is Coach Lowman's first at Wisconsin. He was elected last fall by the athletic board to the position of coach of basketball and director of the gymnasium to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Dr. W. E. Meany, who has taken a similar position at the University of Missouri. Mr. Lowman has been basketball coach at Indiana University up to coming to Wisconsin.

The men who have been retained on the squad and from whom the varsity combination will be chosen are: Forwards, C. P. Bauer '19, L. J. Maisel '20, S. L. Spangler '19; centers, A. G. Zulpher '20, L. W. Hipke '19, J. L. Walton '19; guards, H. W. Brock '18, F. V. Birch '18, H. Pease '20, E. A. Swenson '20, and E. V. Olson '20. The schedule for 1917-18 is as follows:

Dec. 5—Wisconsin vs. Beloit, at Madison.
Dec. 15—Wisconsin vs. Northwestern College, at Madison.
Dec. 19—Wisconsin vs. Marquette, at Madison.
Dec. 21—Wisconsin vs. Milwaukee Normal Alumni, at Milwaukee.
Jan. 5—Wisconsin vs. Northwestern, at Evanston.
Jan. 12—Wisconsin vs. Iowa, at Iowa City.
Jan. 19—Wisconsin vs. Illinois, at Urbana.
Feb. 2—Wisconsin vs. Minnesota, at Madison.
Feb. 9—Wisconsin vs. Chicago, at Chicago.
Feb. 16—Wisconsin vs. Illinois, at Madison.
March 2—Wisconsin vs. Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
March 9—Wisconsin vs. Chicago, at Madison.
March 16—Wisconsin vs. Northwestern, at Madison.
March 23—Wisconsin vs. Purdue, at Lafayette.

HARVARD 1921 SOCCER

The third game of the season for the Harvard Freshman soccer team has been scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock when the 1921 eleven will meet Moses Brown Phillips Exeter Academy. A game with Phillips Exeter Academy was originally planned for this date, but it was called off because the latter school has not formed any team this year.

ROLLER POLO MAY BE REVIVED

PORTLAND, Me.—Roller polo may be revived here after 16 years' interim, as a representative of a proposed Massachusetts league is in town to learn if interest warrants a revival. Lewiston will be canvassed similarly. The proposed league will include Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Brockton, Taunton, and Providence.

TENNIS SOLONS
HOLD MEETING

Executive Committee of United States National Association Plan Their 1918 Campaign

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of lawn tennis in the United States are today looking forward with much interest to the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, which will be held this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, this city. Questions of much importance to lawn tennis players will be discussed at this meeting and a plan for the 1918 season outlined to be presented to the association at its regular annual meeting in this city next February.

The question which will receive the most attention tonight will be in regard to the renewal of championship tournaments next summer. It will be recalled that when the United States entered the war last spring, the tennis association cancelled all of its title tournaments and “patriotic” tournaments were held instead. These tournaments were fairly successful; but it seems to be the general opinion of those who are in close touch with the tennis affairs of this country, that even though the war continue through the coming year, it would be better to hold championship tournaments.

While it is realized that practically all of the players who are holding the championship titles at the present time are doing some kind of war service and will not be able to enter tournaments next year unless the war is over, it is believed that the future of the sport demands that championship events be held. Then too, the advocates of the renewal of the events, claim that this would simply be carrying out the ideas of the Government, which is favorable to the continuation of athletics.

During the past summer considerable money was raised by tennis players taking part in “patriotic” tournaments, and it is believed that if the championship events are put back on the schedule in 1918, even more money can be raised for war purposes. In the West, nearly all of the regular championship events in other lines of athletics have been held and they have not seemed to have interfered with war work in any way.

MAY HOLD TITLE
SQUASH TOURNEY

Championship Event May Be Restored by the National Association During Next Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the National Squash Tennis Association may this winter restore the championship event is considered very possible here today. Should the United States National Lawn Tennis Association executive committee favor the return to tennis championship events next year, it is practically certain that the squash tennis men will take a similar action.

A. W. Riley, president of the Squash Tennis Association, announced Thursday that play in the annual metropolitan team match will begin next Tuesday. The schedule was announced. This shows that the teams in the Class A division will be Yale Club, Harvard Club, Columbia Club, Crescent A. C., and a combined team from the Princeton Club and Squash Club members.

BARROW HAS WON
ALL ITS CONTESTS

LONDON, England.—With the season as far advanced as Nov. 12, Barrow remains the only club in the Northern Rugby Football Union which has won all its matches. On Saturday St. Helens were beaten by the leaders by a score of 50 points to 3. Next in the table to Barrow come three Yorkshire clubs—Dewsbury, Batley and Leeds. The former won their match with Bramley, 24 points to 3, and the latter drew the Bradford Northern ground, 5 to 5. Hunslet showed improvement on their own enclosure against Halifax, winning by 8 to 0. Hull-Kingston and Brighouse did no more than draw by a score similar to that in the Leeds-Bradford encounter. Four Lancashire clubs reached a definite result—Wigan trounced Swinton 35 points to 4 at Wigan; Runcorn were decisively beaten by the St. Helens Recreation team by 21 to 0; Leigh ran up 16 points on the Rochdale Hornets ground without reply, and Warrington beat Broughton Rangers, 9 to 3.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS
WILL OPEN SEASON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia University swimming and water polo teams will have their first try-out of the season tonight when they compete against the College of the City of New York in the latter's tank. With Rogers, Howard, Garrigus, Newington and Hyde, Coach Kennedy of Columbia has unusually good war-time material. Rogers and Howard were on last year's varsity, while Hyde was captain of the freshmen, among whom Newington was an excellent performer. Cagney, also from the freshmen, is rated high as a diver.

For the water polo positions there are Cochran, Kennedy and Rosen from the team of last year. Besides these three, Coach Kennedy has discovered a star goal man in Douglas Lyle, who, although a freshman, has shown great ability. Hyde is out for water polo as well as swimming.

TEXAS CAPTURES
FOOTBALL HONORS

Agricultural and Mechanical College of That State Is Awarded Southwestern Intercollegiate Conference Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
NORMAN, Okla.—The football eleven of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College has been proclaimed champions of the Southwestern Intercollegiate Conference, and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College team, champions of Oklahoma at the close of a season in which the team games decided the honors, and in which some speculation as to the outcome than ever before was upset through reversals in form shown by the various teams.

It has been a rugged season, with most of the teams showing a flash of form one week, only to play poorly in a following game, and practically every team has lost games which it should have won by safe margins, according to the advance ratings of the contestants.

The Texas Aggies went through the season without a defeat, and thereby established a clear claim to the southwestern championship, despite the fact that the eleven did not play any of the northern teams in the conference. The University of Texas, Rice Institute of Houston, and Baylor were the three conference teams defeated by the Texas Aggies. Tate eleven also won from the strong Atlanta University eleven, and Louisiana State University.

Second place in the conference can hardly be figured out, because of the unusual mixup. Baylor and Rice, which did not meet, probably have the best claims. The records of the various teams in their hardest games indicate how difficult it is to place them.

Baylor defeated the University of Texas, but lost to both the Texas Aggies and Texas Christian University. Rice defeated the University of Texas, but lost to the Texas Aggies. The University of Texas lost to Baylor, the Texas Aggies, and the University of Oklahoma; but defeated exas Christian University, the Oklahoma Aggies and Arkansas.

The University of Oklahoma defeated Texas, tied Arkansas and lost to the Oklahoma Aggies. The Oklahoma Aggies lost to Texas in the conference but defeated Oklahoma. A Kansas State team defeated the University of Texas. Texas defeated the Oklahoma Aggies, the Oklahoma Aggies defeated Oklahoma, and Oklahoma defeated Texas. This is a sample of one of several endless chains, which may be worked out as a result of the reversals in form.

Within Oklahoma the Aggies' victory over the University of Oklahoma established their claim to the state championship, despite the fact that they lost to Phillips University of Enid. Phillips defeated the Aggies 6 to 0, but the University of Oklahoma trounced the Phillips 52 to 9 and the Aggies won from Oklahoma 9 to 0. The record of the Aggies includes victories over Central Normal of Edward, Kendall College of Tulsa, Kansas Normal of Emporia and Warrensburg, (Mo.) Normal, in addition to Oklahoma. The team lost to the Kansas Aggies, the University of Texas and Phillips.

Phillips College, by defeating Kendall at Tulsa, Thanksgiving Day, won third place within the State. Kendall established a unique record by failing to win a single game, losing to Oklahoma, Arkansas, Oklahoma Aggies, Phillips, Haskell, and Denver University, and playing a tie game with the Pittsburg, (Kan.) Normal. Last year Kendall won every game on its schedule, defeating both the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Aggies, and winning state honors.

UNITED STATES WINS
INDIAN LAND CASE

OMAHA, Neb.—An Indian land case involving \$35,000,000 and title to 43,000 acres of land formerly a part of the Omaha Indian reservation, has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the United States. Instead of Hiram Chase, Indian lawyer of Thurston County, explains the World-Herald. A dispatch to that paper from Washington, D. C., reported that Chase had won the case.

The Government had brought action against Hiram Chase for the alleged wrongful occupancy of 40 acres of land within the Omaha Indian reservation. The case was decided in favor of the United States in the district court. Chase appealed the case to the court of appeals and won.

Justice Van Devanter, who delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, denied the claim of Chase that the treaty of the United States with the Omaha Indian tribe, negotiated in 1865, was still good, and held that an act of Congress, passed in 1882, had superseded it.

TECH HOCKEY MEN GATHER

Hockey started at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Thursday, when more than 20 candidates gathered to discuss plans for next year. It has been decided that there will be no varsity team at Tech this winter, but a freshman team will represent the institute. Capt. W. B. Clark urged the men to start getting into shape now.

ENGLISH HIGH
CANDIDATES OUT

Percy Quincy Coaching Hockey Seven This Year — Boston Latin Track Men Are Out

Athletes and students at Boston English High School are turning their attention to the track and hockey teams, now that football is over for 1917. As is the case in the majority of the Greater Boston schools, lack of veteran candidates will handicap English High in both branches of sport; but there will be enough boys left who have had some experience, and a quantity of promising new men, so that fairly strong teams can be produced.

Coach D. J. O'Flaherty, general director of athletics at English High for the past several years, has announced that he has joined the aviation branch of the United States Army, and that he is now awaiting his call to duty. Coach O'Flaherty was drawn in the first draft for service in the national army, but was exempted on the ground of dependents. Until he is called into the service, Coach O'Flaherty will continue to direct the track men. No one has as yet been named as his successor.

The English High hockey candidates reported this week for the first practice, going through a preliminary workout in the fundamentals of the game in the schoolyard. Five of last year's seven have been lost to the team by graduation, and there is a lot of hard work ahead of the boys to produce a winning team. Percy Quincy, a former English High School hockey star, is in charge of the hockey candidates this year, and Coach O'Flaherty is devoting all his time to the track team.

Captain Gardner McDonald, the star goal tender of the hockey team during the past two seasons, will go out for one of the forward positions this year. Instead of his old position in front of the net, A forward line is bound to be weak this winter, and for this reason Captain McDonald, who has had a lot of experience, and knows the game from every angle, will take one of the forward positions. There is a wealth of new candidates who can be developed into goal tenders.

There are but four other members of last year's squad available this winter, William Butler, Eugene Cuneo, Frank Handy and Allen Gwynn, and with Captain McDonald these players will form a nucleus around which the team will be constructed. Just what positions these boys will play is uncertain, as they will be fitted in where they will add the greatest strength to the team, and will have the greatest steadying power over the new men in competition. Later in the season the team will practice on the Franklin Field rinks and at the Boston Arena.

Hockey practice has not started yet at Boston Latin School, but the track candidates have been called out by Coach F. J. O'Brien, and from the recent outlook, the school will have a strong track team this season. The school division candidates, especially the best that have come out, so far, start of a season in recent years. Earl Dudley, distance runner last year, will captain the Boston Latin track team this season, and he will have with him such veterans as Frank Win, John Kennedy, James Merrill, Herbert Ellis, Barrett Hurwitz, John Harbins, Paul Healey, Francis Ryan, James Cronin, T. C. Beveridge, R. Webster and James Malley. Captain Dudley and Merrill will in all probability devote most of their time to the 60 and 100-yard distances, where both made excellent time last season. The relay prospects are unusually bright. Boston Latin School this winter. An all-veteran team is almost a certainty, with Captain Dudley, Merrill, Kennedy, Wing and Ellis as the leading individuals. There is also a wealth of new candidates aside from these veterans. The intermediate and junior divisions have not been called out yet, but will probably start work the first part of next week.

LEAGUE HEAD IS
FOR LATER DATE

President Tener Says Meeting of National and Americans Can't Be Held in Chicago Dec. 13

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President J. K. Tener of the National League, sent a telegram Thursday night to A. G. Herrmann of Cincinnati, chairman of the national commission, saying it will be impractical for club owners of the National League to attend a joint meeting with club owners of the American League in Chicago Dec. 13. President Tener added, however, that the club owners of the National League were favorably inclined toward such a meeting and proposed that it be postponed until the first week in January.

Herrmann Urges Meeting

Chairman of National Commission Says Gating Is Practical

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said Thursday night he had received President Tener's telegram and that he in turn had wired Mr. Tener that he thought the joint meeting of the National and American leagues should be held on the original date set, Dec. 13.

Mr. Herrmann's telegram stated that it is imperative that the question of limiting players on major league clubs be settled as soon as possible and he requested Mr. Tener to ask the club owners of the National League to attend the meeting on Dec. 13.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Illinois Wesleyan has elected Lyle Mills, right tackle on its varsity team for the past two years, captain for 1918.

Third Baseman Groh of the Cincinnati Nationals was originally a pitcher. He started playing professional baseball with the Oskosh club in 1908.

Arthur Rico, substitute catcher for the Boston National League Baseball Club has enlisted as a second-class seaman in the United States Naval Reserves.

Purdue University planned to play an exhibition game before the soldiers at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., last Saturday, but owing to adverse conditions the contest was canceled.

The Syracuse varsity football eleven of 1917 certainly showed a lot of patriotism yesterday when six of its players enlisted in the United States service and another stated that he was going to soon.

ONLY TEN TEAMS NOW
IN BIG SIX-DAY RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today finds only 10 of the 15 teams which started Monday morning in the annual six-day race at Madison Square Garden still in the competition. Two riders dropped out yesterday afternoon, and as a result the partners who were left alone formed a new team which is racing two laps behind the leaders.

The two riders who decided to quit were Root and Madonna. Root was teamed with Drobach, and Madonna was teamed with Egg, so that Drobach and Egg teamed together and were forced to take the handicap of two laps, as Egg had started the race with Kramer, and when he teamed with Madonna had to take a handicap of one lap.

Eight of the teams now in the competition are tied for the lead, with the Egg-Drobach team two laps behind, both caused by forming new teams, and the Chapman-Egger team three laps behind the leaders as the result of being penalized for riding off the track.

LIGHTING PLANT
OFFERED TO CITY

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—John A. Reed, vice-president of the Iowa Electric Company, has addressed a letter to A. M. Cloud as president of the Manchester Commercial Club in which an offer is made to sell to the city of Manchester, or to its citizens, the electric light and power plant recently acquired by the company by the purchase of the two competing companies in Manchester. The price to be paid is to be determined by a certified public accountant from the company's records of cost and expenses.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

“Iolanthe,” a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, is to be presented in the Agassiz Theater by the Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club tonight and tomorrow afternoon. The second production of 47 Workshop at Harvard and Radcliffe is “Ler Pless and Blood,” by Miss Eleanor Hinkley, a member of the Workshop. Prof. G. C. Baker's playwriting course. The drama is in four acts, and deals with New England customs. It is to be presented at two private performances in the Agassiz Theater on Friday Monday evening, and on the following Monday evening. The acting is done entirely by members of the Workshop, and the cast includes: H. Osborne, Miss Frederica Gilbert, Miss Doris Hallman, Miss Maude Fiske, Miss Lois Compton, E. Massey, F. S. Owen, J. E. Pilot and R. T. Bushnell.

The freshman first and second basketball teams have been chosen and Miss Edna Cers and Miss O. Harding have been elected captains respectively. The cast for the “Maker of Dreams” the holiday idler play has been selected as follows: Miss Miriam Cutler '21, Miss Dorothy Mason '20, and Miss Kathleen Sandiford '19.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Four lectures on military law are to be given in the next two weeks at the Boston University School of Law, by Capt. Braden H. Kellogg, formerly instructor in that subject at the training camp at Plattsburg. Certificates will be awarded to women who have completed the war emergency course of the College of Business Administration will be signed by Everett W. Lord, dean of the college, and by T. Lawrence Davis, director of the course. These certificates are expected to be ready before the end of December. Anthony Manley, a member of the class of 1918 of the Law School, has been cited for special bravery in France.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, is today the guest of the Social Civics Club, and is to address the students on “Social Legislation.” The junior class yesterday voted \$100 for holiday relief work in the city of Boston. Class officers were elected yesterday by the freshmen as follows: Miss Katy Wagner of Wrentham, Wash., president; Miss Edna Muddle of Gloversville, N. Y., vice-president; Miss Edith Miller of Wakefield, Mass., secretary, and Miss Wilma Munt of Whitesville, N. H., treasurer. Contributions to the endowment fund are to be taken next Wednesday.

HARVARD HOCKEY
CANDIDATES OUT

Forty-Seven Freshmen Report and Are Addressed by Coach and Varsity Veteran Player

Forty-seven candidates reported for the Harvard freshman hockey team Thursday evening in the Smith Halls Common Room, Cambridge, and were addressed by Coach R. E. Gross '19 and E. W. Pavenstedt '20.

“College hockey,” said Gross, “means much keener competition than you will find at any preparatory school. This year the freshman team will have remarkably good material and every position will be filled by a man who has worked hard for it. In this competition, physical condition will be almost as important as natural playing ability.” He then went on to give the details of training and advice to the candidates in regard to their equipment.

Pavenstedt had previously outlined the schedule and told of the difficulties for practice. Seven games have been arranged, and negotiations are under way for at least one more.

The first practice will probably be held Monday afternoon in the Randolph handball courts behind Randolph Hall. All men who plan to try out for the team and did not go to the meeting have been ordered to report at this time, with sticks, dressed for a run.

Hugh Duffy is to be reengaged as coach of the baseball teams at Harvard next spring, according to information given out in college athletic circles yesterday. Although the papers have not been signed, it has been practically decided that the former baseball magnate is to be reengaged to return to Cambridge in the spring. Harvard is to have both an informal varsity eleven and a team representing the absence of the real varsity nine, particular attention will be given to the turning out of a championship freshman team.

NAVY YARD READY
TO PLAY RESERVES

Game Tomorrow Will Practically Settle Service Football Championship and Close Season

The eastern football season of 1917 will be brought to a close tomorrow afternoon at Soldiers Field when the Charlestown Navy Yard eleven meets the Newport Naval Reserve eleven in the Harvard Stadium in a game which will practically settle the United States service football championship of 1917.

The game promises to be the biggest one in the East this fall and should produce some wonderful football, as the two teams are largely composed of players who have won fame on their college football eleven. The game will start at 2 o'clock and judging from the way the tickets have been selling, the big Stadium will be well filled.

The Charlestown team has been coached by L. H. Leary, assistant head coach for the Harvard varsity eleven of the past few years. It is captained by Adams, the former Dartmouth star. The backfield is one of the strongest combinations that has been on any gridiron this fall with W. J. Murray, Harvard, quarterback; E. L. Casey, Harvard, halfback; J. C. Cannell, Dartmouth, halfback, and T. H. Enright, Harvard, fullback. This backfield is well equipped to put on any style of offensive attack desired, and as a secondary defense to the line is all that could be asked for. Among the linemen are C. A. Clark, Harvard, guard; Arnold Horween, Harvard, center; Win Adams, Dartmouth, and Raymond Skilton, Boston Athletic Association, end.

Coach Leary had the players go through their last actual practice Thursday sending them through a three hours' drill at the Stadium. The second team, well versed with the plays of the invading naval team and garbed in their colors, lined up against the first string men for a long scrimmage workout. Coach Leary worked out a method of defense for most of Newport's known plays, while the first team worked out several new plays which they are to open up for the first time in Saturday's contest. Previous to the practice workout, he delivered his usual advance blackboard talk.

The Newport team is being coached by W. T. Bull who has for a number of years been a member of the Yale varsity squad. The eleven is captained by C. R. Black Jr., captain of last fall's Yale varsity eleven and among the famous college players in the lineup are Callahan, center for Yale last fall; Schiacter, guard for Syracuse; Purdy, quarterback for Brown; Gerrish, former captain and star halfback at Dartmouth and Charles Barrett, former captain and star for Cornell.

Newport in Final Practice

NEWPORT, R. I.—Coach W. T. Bull put the Newport Naval Reserve football eleven through its final practice Thursday afternoon. The coach is not satisfied with the formation of his backfield and Barrett, Gardner, Gerrish and Purdy were shifted several times, but no definite arrangement was made.

Black and Elward were missing from the practice, but both men will be in the game against the Charlestown Navy Yard team Saturday. Only a light workout was held.

GOOD SEASON FOR
IOWA STATE TEAM

Only Two Members of This Year's Varsity Football Eleven Will Be Lost by Graduation in 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—Piling up a total of 130 points against their opponents' 19, the football team of Iowa State College has just passed through one of its most successful seasons though they managed to land but third place in the Missouri Valley Conference championship.

It has been Coach C. W. Mayer's third year in this section of the country and during that time he has developed three powerful machines. He started out the year with poor prospects, and as the season advanced the number of men lost to the team increased, with but little reserve material to draw upon.

The University of Missouri game was the first real test for Ames. They completely outclassed the Missourians and then drilled for the University of Kansas game. It is an old story, but Kansas crossed the Ames goal for the first time in the history of play between these two institutions, and thereby annexed a claim to second place in the conference. The following Saturday the Aggies from the Sunflower State were humbled by a 11-to-7 score, the kicking of Quarterback Boyd saving the day for his teammates.

A game of games for the students of the college was held at Iowa City Nov. 24, with Iowa State holding a slight advantage over her old-time adversary. It was clearly a game between Captain Davis of Iowa City and Boyd. Ames worked the ball down into the Iowa territory, where the quarter negotiated an easy drop kick. Davis came back in the second half and made his second drop kick of the afternoon and won the game, 6 to 3.

A summary of the work of the Ames players forces two men into the line. R. A. Barker '19 and Leigh Wallace '20, at right guard and center respectively. These two men played at Oklahoma City during their preparatory school career, and came to Ames with an excellent knowledge of the game. The bulk of the Ames defense has been borne by these two men.

Capt. Howard Aldrich '18 is another man who has been among the best in this conference thus far. Aldrich and L. E. Johnson '18 are the only members of this year's team who will be lost to the squad through graduation next spring, though several members are contemplating entering into some phase of war service.

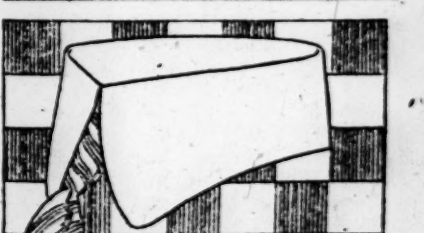
Prospects, if they can be considered as such, for next year are therefore bright. A. M. Boyd and V. B. Vanderlough in the backfield are both sophomores in the institution and will return to college, as will every man in the line. Ames' line this year was one of the best in the valley. It is well to note that but one team has made a touchdown through Coach Mayer's defense. The Kansas score was made by a long forward pass and the Iowa points were made by field goals. The Kansas Aggie touchdown being the only one made by straight playing through the Ames' defense.

Students at Iowa State are hoping that the University of Nebraska game will be renewed next year following a one season layoff, and a movement is now on foot to bring a team to Iowa State from the Western Conference for one of the feature contests.

SYRACUSE ELEVEN LOSES MEN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse football prospects for next year received a setback Thursday when Captain Cobb of Waltham, Meehan of Boston, Eddie Brown of Quincy, Matthew Brown, Finsterwald and Flannery applied for enlistment in the aviation corps. John Malone, another Massachusetts boy, expects to be called for service soon.

COMMISSION MEETS JAN. 7
CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, has announced that the commission will hold its annual meeting here Jan. 7.



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NOTES ON THE NEWS

War-Thrift Stamps

The war-thrift stamps are a success at the start, not requiring days, and even weeks, for the sale to gain momentum, as may, perhaps, have been expected, because of the slow beginning and rousing finishes of the Liberty Loan campaign. New York City's first allotment of \$10,000,000, which was expected to sell in 10 days or two weeks, was gone in three days, with little of the machinery in motion by which it is planned to dispose of the stamps, through some 50,000 distributing centers among the mercantile, factory, and business establishments of the city. In other cities the stamps jumped into a like immediate popularity when placed on sale in the post offices, banking houses and stores. In the loan represented by the war-thrift stamps, the Government appeals to all men, women and children who have 25 cents to spare, at intervals of a few days, to help in taking up this new \$2,000,000,000 loan. When the buyer gets 16 stamps, or \$4 worth, he can add 12 cents; and his \$4.12 stamp will be redeemed by the Government at maturity for \$5, five years hence. Now it will be possible for every person to feel that this is indeed his war.

Alabama "White Coal"

Of importance to the whole Central South of the United States, is the improvement work now being done by the Government at Mussel Shoals, in the Tennessee River, in Alabama, just over the Tennessee line. The engineers are devising works which, it is calculated, will develop not less than \$60,000 and possibly as much as 600,000 horse power. In addition, there is close by, limestone and large deposits of phosphate rock. Therefore this government plant, in addition to the nitrates needed for war purposes, is to produce fertilizers rich in nitrogen and phosphorus. This, and other improvements in the Tennessee River, will make it navigable for 700 miles, and, in this respect, surpassed only by the Mississippi and Missouri. The improvements will be of great importance to the South. The day is apparently not far distant when the Mississippi will regain its prestige as a great commerce bearer. Already it is regarded as practicable to navigate that river from Minneapolis to New Orleans. And the indications are plentiful that commerce bearers on this river, some of them plying the whole distance, will be in use within two or three years.

Other Days, Other Ways

There is probably no question that many persons would be glad to pay more than the retail price agreed upon by the Food Administration and the dealers for sugar, in the present scarcity. But, for the good of all, Mr. Hoover and his associates are suppressing the operation of the "natural law of supply and demand," as the Manchester school of economists put it—and how anyone of that school would shrink over the present regulation of that "natural law," even in war time! The dealer who charges or even accepts too much for his sugar, or sells more than a fair amount to any one customer, is to be cut off from future supply, by the whole water, under the Food Administration's policy. It is a valuable test, if nothing more, of the possibilities of democracy that is being given by the application of this policy. As regards sugar, all citizens are being considered equal, after army and navy needs are supplied; a situation which some how recalls a line from "As You Like It": "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

Pioneer Mail Carriers

When residents in remote farming districts get their mail regularly once or twice a day, as they do now, thanks to good roads and to the efficiency of the free rural delivery, it is difficult to imagine the development to have been as great as indicated by the following extract from a recent edition of the Wisconsin Agriculturist: "Our first letter carriers had light mails but a long, weary route to travel. A century or so ago, when Wisconsin was the home of the Indian and the fur trader, but few letters were written or delivered."

"When the officers at Ft. Howard or Ft. Crawford wanted to forward their mail to the outside world they clubbed together and paid a carrier to the nearest post office, which was Chicago for the former and Galena for the latter place."

"Even after a government post office was established at Green Bay, the contractor had to hire a woodsman during the winter season to carry the mail upon his back over the frozen trails to and from Chicago."

"The postman's life was not an easy one. The round trip between Green Bay and Chicago took him a month. He employed an Indian guide to accompany him, and between them they carried the mail, weighing usually about 60 pounds, two bags of bullets and ground corn for provisions in case no Indian camps were encountered en route, a roll of blankets to form a night's lodging on the soft side of a log, and rifles and ammunition to keep off wolves and bears and furnish ration of wild game if other resources failed. Nights they camped where darkness overtook them."

Playgoing and Conscience

From all over the United States are coming reports of half-empty playhouses. Some of the theatrical managers are attributing this condition to an "unwise thrift"; but the cause may lie deeper. The drama has justified its right to exist through the centuries by the persistence of the moral force it has manifested through the plays of many of the great dramatists. So any authorities on the drama, speaking strictly from a historical, Aeschylus, Molière, and Shakespeare, it may be said, without venturing upon a detailed survey of the ages, wrote plays that tended to stiffen the character fiber of their audiences. A host of humbler men have performed sim-

lar service. In these days, especially, are not thoughtful people inclined to consult their consciences at least as sternly as they do their pocketbooks, when they go to the theater? When money is so keenly needed in the form of subscriptions to war loans and relief work, theatergoers may well inquire of themselves whether the stage entertainment, which they plan to visit promises to send them away flabbier or firmer in patriotic resolution than when they came.

DR. MICHAELIS' FALL AND THE REICHSTAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—An already pointed out by cable, authoritative German papers were agreed, when the fate of the Michaelis régime was still uncertain, that even should a change in the chancellorship be made eventually, it could, in no circumstances, be represented as a victory for the Reichstag majority bloc and for "parliamentarization."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, which is always only too anxious to claim, whenever it possibly can, that the Reichstag is growing in influence, felt constrained to affirm, some days before the announcement of Dr. Michaelis' resignation, that the chancellor crisis had "nothing whatever to do with the Reichstag, with parliamentarization, with autocracy, or with anything of the kind." The parliamentary situation, it wrote, is simply this—that the Reichstag rejected by a large majority a proposed vote of lack of confidence against the chancellor, and then hurried away for holidays until Dec. 5. All that the leaders of the four majority parties have since discussed and resolved, and all such important steps as they have taken separately or jointly—all this has undoubtedly been dictated by a sense of a great political problem in the fatherland, and is of the highest political importance for the coming deliberations of the Reichstag, and for its future relationship to the Government and the Chancellor. But the Reichstag is not in session. The Reichstag is silent, because it has silenced itself. What happens, or does not happen, now can neither cheer the Reichstag nor depress it, for there can be no decision of the Reichstag.

Similarly, the Leipziger Volkszeitung, the organ of the Socialist Minority, commenting on the reports of deliberations between the party leaders, and of deputations to Dr. Michaelis to express the various parties' disapproval of him, observed: "These negotiations behind the scenes are intended to make it appear as if the bourgeois Majority parties, in league with the dependent Socialists, today hold the fate of the Government in their hands. In reality, they are only following hesitatingly in the wake of necessity. We have already had experience of back-stair negotiations of this kind on the occasion of the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg. At that time the party leaders were consulted, it is true, but it was desired to hear their opinion not because it was wished to make the decision dependent thereon, but because it was wished to make use of them to carry through a decision already taken. . . . There is really no alteration whatever in the balance of power in the State. The parties that ran away from the decision in the Reichstag will certainly not acquire political power. Arm in arm with Herr Scheidemann, which believes itself destined to political power, wants to effect a thorough revolutionization of German constitutional conditions in the democratic direction—indeed, Herr Scheidemann even proposes to realize, with these allies, the Socialist ideal. It is puzzling to know what to wonder at most: this method of concealing the fear of their own collapse behind such unblushing boasting, or the magnificent ignorance of Scheidemann and his like of the real balance of power that finds expression in this boasting."

TEXANS TO SPREAD FARM LOAN DATA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

AMARILLO, Tex.—For the purpose of working out a clear understanding of the Federal Farm Loan Act and to bring about closer cooperation between the various farm loan associations and the Federal Farm Loan Bank at Houston, a meeting of the secretaries and treasurers of the local associations in the Texas Panhandle was held at Amarillo. An organization of these secretaries and treasurers was formed and they will hereafter work in thorough cooperation.

The meeting at Amarillo was addressed by S. A. Lindsay, treasurer of the Houston bank, who explained that the appraisers of the farm land bank are now appraising lands on which loans have been asked at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a month, but that through failure of the local associations to secure prompt action from applicants for loans, the work of the Houston bank is retarded.

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PHILATELIC FINANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is really quite surprising how few philatelists understand, or possess even a rudimentary knowledge of the commercial side of their hobby. There are apparently still some enthusiasts who maintain that the monetary side should find no place in stamp collecting, and that the buying and selling of stamps is not collecting in its true sense. This was all very well in the early days of philately, when specimens were picked up promiscuously and pasted into a book. All the embryo collector had to do was to worry his friends who received foreign correspondence, and exchange his duplicates with any enthusiasts of his acquaintance. These methods are all very well in theory, but the modern collector who adopted them would find himself severely handicapped.

It must not be assumed, however, that money plays the most important part in modern stamp collecting. On the contrary, it is quite a secondary consideration, and it is the very fact that anyone, even of limited means, may get together an excellent collection, which makes philately so popular. A certain amount of expenditure, however, must be made, and it is for this reason that the collector should possess some knowledge to guide him in his stamp transactions. The exchanging of duplicates nowadays is almost unknown. There may be, of course, instances of the old practice, but it is not general, and must necessarily be, at the best, of times, of a very limited kind. The results certainly will not be very great. The nearest approach to this form of exchange are the numerous clubs which send out monthly parcels of sheets. It would, however, be extremely hard to find an exchange club which sent out nothing but genuine duplicates. The exchange club cannot be claimed as a supporter of the early methods.

It must not be thought that the financial side of stamp collecting necessarily means high prices. The mere fact of some rarity attaining a big figure at auction, is really of little interest to the average philatelist. On the other hand, through being quoted in the daily press, it interests only the lay reader—if such may be styled the nonphilatelist. The appearance in the papers of a large sum being paid for some stamp is frequently the cause of dealers being deluged with parcels of valueless stamps by people who, knowing nothing of the subject, consider that all so-called "foreign" stamps are necessarily of value. They read of the high price paid, hunt up some old letters, and are disappointed when they are informed that their treasures are of no value at all. There have been a few exceptions, of course, but very few.

The collector should know what to buy and what not to buy when adding to his collection. He should approach the problem from the dealer's point of view, and consider what he would be likely to get for his collection if at any time it should have to be sold. Stamps in bad condition are to be shunned, and they spoil the appearance of a good page. Much advertised new issues should be treated with caution, as these invariably come down in price, and a specimen which, in its early days, sold for sixpence or a shilling, soon becomes a drug on the market. It is often possible to buy up lots of stamps which have been turned out of large firms, those not required may be resold with advantage, and the capital expended upon further specimens for the collection. Some collectors would call this dealing, but every collector should be something of a dealer nowadays.

The writer of an article entitled "What is a Dealer?" which appeared recently in one of the English philatelic journals, described a stamp dealer as one who keeps a shop or office for the purpose of buying and selling stamps. To a certain extent he was right; but it is extremely difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule like this. I know of one London business man whose average amount of buying and selling stamps would place him among the first half dozen stamp dealers in the British capital, yet according to the writer of the article quoted already, he is not a stamp dealer, but a collector. Perhaps a better definition of a stamp dealer would be one who is dependent upon the trade as a means of livelihood. The point only goes to show that the present day philatelist is always something of a dealer too.

Stamp speculation is very much like the stock exchange, more especially when the more modern issues are concerned, as these are more likely to rise or fall rapidly in value. No doubt philatelists are often disappointed at the net results of their endeavors, and these pitfalls are to be avoided by the average collector too.

These speculations on a large scale often influence the smaller collector. He hears that some well-known stamp speculator is buying up a certain stamp of issue, and he regards it as a good thing and in a small way proceeds to do the same. He should not be influenced in this way, he should always remember that it is just as

easy for a man buying up a particular stamp in quantity to get rid of his accumulation at short notice, much in the same way as the speculator on change gets rid of shaky stock before the slump comes. The collector should beware of stamp booming. Some time ago the current 1 cent black of British East Africa was an excellent example of this. Rumor had it that this stamp was to be withdrawn and reissued in a new color. Large quantities were bought up, and London dealers did a roaring trade, sheets of these 1 cent black were to be seen in every window. The stamp was sold at all prices from a penny up to 1s., nothing came of the rumor, however, and the stamp is still in use.

There was a year or so ago a good deal of speculation in the 5s., 10s., and £1 King Edward Transvals, and large quantities were bought up in certain quarters. The speculators, however, were badly bitten, and had to sell out at a loss eventually. West Indians were at one time the subject of much rash speculation, and here again the venture proved a failure. A more recent interest was displayed in "Whitebacks," and there is no doubt that many of these will prove to be of value in a few years.

Lists of wholesale quotations are just as essential to the modern collector as the standard catalogues. In this way he may soon pick up a very fair idea of what many stamps are worth in bulk, not necessarily stamps quoted by the 100 or the 1000, but better class stamps which are offered singly or by the dozen.

NEW YORK CITY MAY PAY WORKERS MORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In all probability 15,000 city employees receiving less than \$3 a day will get an increase in pay as a result of the resolution adopted recently by the board of aldermen. The board requested the bureau of personal service to prepare schedules for all departments, boards, bureaus, and offices of the city and county governments, based upon a minimum rate of \$3 a day for all laborers provided in the tax budget at \$2.75 a day, and others at rates between \$2.75 and \$3; also, rates for annual employees in the labor class at correspondingly higher rates, the report to include a calculation of the amount required for each department to place the rates in operation for next year.

SIGNOR COMMANDINI'S CIRCULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Commandini has issued a circular to all the provincial secretaries of association urging the necessity of providing assistance for carrying on national propaganda. He alludes briefly to the military situation and the need for united effort throughout the country. He goes on to point out that, as representatives of these associations, they come into contact with people of every class and with the most varied social conditions, and that therefore they have the opportunity, during the present difficulties, of reassuring those who are frightened, of dispelling the fantastic conceptions of the pessimists, and confounding the alarmists, by setting an example of calm firmness and confidence. They must everywhere stand as the exponents of confidence and of the truth. The sorrowing wives and mothers should understand that their husbands and sons are fighting in defense of the traditions of their race and of the safety of their hearths; the workers must feel that their comrades, the soldiers, are fighting in defense of justice and of the liberty of labor; the peasants must feel that the terrible struggle at the frontier is waged in order that they may till their fields in peace. All those who, for one reason or another, are today, out of the trenches must feel that their duty demands of them silent activity and the representatives of these associations must show people that every dissension and all bad feeling must be laid aside. The circular ends with an exhortation to all to show endurance and to conduct themselves worthily during the bitter struggle.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Solomon Solis Carvalho, a Jew of Portuguese ancestry, who for over 20 years has been president of the Star Newspaper Company of New York City, and as such, general manager of the newspapers throughout the United States that are owned by William R. Hearst, has resigned that position. Coming so soon after the independent move of Arthur Brisbane, another long-time aid of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Carvalho's decision is attracting more attention than it otherwise might. Mr. Carvalho was born in New York, educated at the College of the City of New York, and then joined the staff of The Sun, of New York, where he worked for nine years. After an equal time under Mr. Pulitzer, of The World, he went to Mr. Hearst. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune and is known as a connoisseur in art, especially in products of the Far East.

General Foch, who has been one of the most brilliant French commanders during this war, has recently been appointed to represent France on the Supreme War Council of the Allies. The great victory of the Battle of the Marne was largely due to his strategic genius. As a boy of 19, he fought in the Franco-Prussian War, and afterward returned to take up his studies at the Ecole Polytechnique. Although he gained rapid promotion as an officer, his remarkable ability as an instructor led to his devoting much time to that work, and he eventually became director of the Ecole de Guerre. One of his favorite quotations in his lectures and classes was, "A battle lost is a battle which you think you cannot win." Together with a deep knowledge of strategy and of military theory he combines great practical ability in the field. The safety of Calais was largely due to him, and he was the chief director of the battles of Ypres and of the Iser. In 1915 he was in command of the offensive in Artois, and of the Somme fighting in 1916.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, rabbi of the Sinai Congregation, who is a leader in the distinctly American Jewish group, has no sympathy, other than sentimental, with the Zionist movement, and is not in favor of the effort to make Palestine a political state under Jewish control following the war. He is not hesitating to say that the Russian Jew will be much better off in democratized Russia than he possibly can be in a state where he is largely segregated among his own kind. Rabbi Hirsch was born in Luxemburg and had his academic training in Germany. Brought to the United States in youth, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and graduated there, after which he went abroad and studied in Berlin, preparing for ministry in the synagogue. He began his teaching work in Baltimore; later he was in Louisville, and since 1889 he has been in Chicago, where his influence always has been cast on the side of civic reform and tolerant relations between men of all creeds and races. To Jewish journalism, scholarship, and theological education he has contributed much that has been influential with his coreligionists; and to encyclope-

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dias of high rank. American and British, he has contributed authoritative articles on Jews and Judaism. Both Chicago University and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., have had him on their lecturing and teaching staffs.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., who, as the richest and most philanthropic of the younger members of the Baptist denomination in the North, has stirred the pool of denominational peace by his iconoclastic assertion that it is high time for the sect to which he and his father belong to abandon enforced adherence by church members to the immersion type of baptism, has hitherto been known mainly to the religious world as a teacher of a large Bible class in New York City. Mr. Rockefeller unhesitatingly uses war conditions and the war's teachings as the basis for his attack on sectarianism, and on tests originating centuries ago. Mr. Rockefeller, as a man born to control of huge wealth, has had a rather simple and old-fashioned bringing up, under religious and moral instruction of the older evangelical type. He was sent to Brown University for his college education, and graduated with the respect of the student body. Put immediately at work learning the intricacies and methods of the great corporate maze from which both he and his father derive most of their income, he succeeded there. More than two men of his class, he has shown an interest in religion and in humanitarian causes, and as a consequence has had much to do with deciding on the policies of the large altruistic foundations which his father has founded. He is generally conceded to have sincere interest in solving the industrial problems of his time in an equitable way.

Professor Olin Templein, dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., is to take charge, by authority of the Government, of the War League of American Colleges, his aim being to make the federated body a "syndicate of the ideas, ideals and strength of the academic world" during the war, and possibly after it closes. Five hundred colleges and universities already have been selected as desirable members, and under the direction of Professor Templein the organization will be built up. Professor Templein is an alumnus of the Kansas University, who later studied in Germany at the universities at Berlin and Göttingen. Returning to Lawrence in 1884, he joined the faculty of the university, teaching mathematics. Later he was added to the philosophical faculty and became its head, and in 1903 he became administrative head of the college of liberal arts. As such he has shown tact, skill, and inventive capacity, and an organizing ability which now is to have a chance to work on a large scale.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

No Time for Politics
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—The big mistake numbers of politicians are making today is in thinking we are still living in political times and the great issues of today may be settled in old political ways. They seem to think the little games and schemes that formerly went with politics will work still. "This is no time to talk about the tariff, or progressivism, or the trusts. The people of the nation are not interested in politics any more. They see their country, their families, their property, their everything at stake. They see it all lost if it is established that might makes right, if Germany wins. And their hopes, their dreams, their all, is with their country in its crisis."

Proper Course Concerning Food
DALLAS (Tex.) NEWS—Government interference in so small a matter as the buying of a few pounds of sugar is something new in this country, and naturally it takes the people quite a while to get used to it. There is plenty of sugar and plenty of grain and meat to feed the people, provided some do not get more than their share. That they do not get more than their share, and that they assist in distributing, saving and utilizing to the best advantage the common store, is a work the Government is now engaged in. Economy in the use of foodstuffs is not only recommended but required. Those among us who flout Mr. Hoover's admonitions, who squirm and jower and promise defiance, will be marked, and their attitude toward their country inquired into.

Substitute for Sisal
LOS ANGELES TIMES—At last the palmetto tree is coming into its own. It has been posing for two-thirds of a century in southern poetry and southern oratory, and now Florida and Georgia and other southern states have turned upon it and said: "Now you be useful as well as ornamental. You shall take the place of Mexican sisal, for the manufacture of cotton baggies and binding twine and instead of being used for broom-making to sweep ignoble floors, you shall become useful to the nation." A newly invented machine spins the fiber out of the palmetto leaves. They are stripped green from the trees, fed into one end of the machine and emerge balls of binder twine from the other end. In four months the stripped tree will have another coat of leaves which will be cut off at their stems and fed into the machine, and so on three times a year. At first the Palmetto Products Company made carpeting to take the place of wire grass rugs, but rugs are a luxury, while bagging and binding twine are necessities. They are shipped north and take the place of Yucatan sisal.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BETHLEHEM HAS
BIG CAPITAL NEED

Prosperity of This Steel Concern Great, but Extensive Business Calls for Much Cash to Keep Pace With Orders

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's position is said to be similar to that of the General Electric Company—an oversupply of prosperity. Earnings have been record-breaking, but Bethlehem has been compelled to raise additional cash capital to keep pace with the growing volume of orders, which now total close to \$600,000,000. Most of this business, probably more than 80 per cent of it, is government work necessary to the conduct of the war. Few persons realize that Bethlehem Steel now has more business on its books than United States Steel formerly carried in normal periods. This in itself explains Bethlehem's recent appeals for cash.

Charles M. Schwab, head of directors of the concern, would not undertake to book an aggregate of \$600,000,000 of purely domestic business. He would not care to finance such a volume of orders for any customer except the Government, although the margin of profit on domestic business is much larger than of government business. Patriotism and not profit has led Bethlehem to assume such stupendous financial obligations.

The Bethlehem Steel's position in the United States is similar to that of the Krupp concern in Germany. In a recent address Mr. Schwab remarked that Bethlehem had surpassed its big foreign rival, Krupp. From this one can easily form an opinion as to the part the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will play in the war.

With a total steel production in this country, Canada, Great Britain and France of nearly 65,000,000 tons annually, compared with 20,000,000 for Germany, the Allies seem to have an advantage over Germany of three to one. This advantage in steel means three as many guns, shells, ships, etc., as Germany can produce.

Bethlehem Steel stocks have been on the downward trend notwithstanding that the book value of the shares has been decreasing month by month. A recent analysis by the management of Bethlehem showed a book value of \$214 a share for the \$600,000,000 common stock after deducting funded debt, notes, current debts and preferred stock of \$450,000,000, and appraising plants at cost. In other words, the book value is nearly three times the selling price of the common, a very wide margin of safety, it would seem.

Old Bethlehem common stock of \$15,000,000 sold as high as \$700 a share. The present \$60,000,000 common stock is selling around \$75 a share, the equivalent of \$200 a share for the old stock. This means a drop in Bethlehem Steel common from \$700 to \$200 a share. One not familiar with the situation would conclude from this shrinkage that Bethlehem had experienced great reverses in earnings and new business. On the other hand, Bethlehem's bookings and profits have increased in the face of this sensational drop in market value of the shares.

Bethlehem Steel is expected to earn more than \$40 a share for its \$60,000,000 common stock this year after all charges, including depreciation and federal taxes. This will compare with approximately \$70 a year in the preceding year, when war taxes were not a factor.

In two years Bethlehem will have shown a surplus available for the present common stock of close to \$115 a share, or, say, \$40 a share above the present selling price. Had it not been for federal taxes, Bethlehem Steel in 1917 would be able to show a surplus for its common stock larger than reported in 1916. As a matter of fact, Charles M. Schwab early this year expressed the opinion that earnings in 1917 would be smaller than they were in 1916, so that results this year are much better than the early forecasts indicated.

The accompanying table gives one a good idea of the growth of burdened with superfluous plants built to take care of an excess demand for war material.

At the close of 1916 Bethlehem Steel Corporation reported current assets of \$56,700,000 and current liabilities of \$50,400,000, leaving a working capital of \$6,300,000.

The books today show that there are close to \$175,000,000 of assets in excess of all obligations, to protect the \$30,000,000 new preferred stock, and \$15,000,000 old preferred stock.

Bethlehem is working with the Government on very liberal terms. Payments are being made as the work progresses. Had this arrangement not been made, Bethlehem would have been forced into the loan market for much larger sums.

How the business of Bethlehem Steel has grown is reflected in the following table, which gives value of orders on hand on Dec. 31, since 1905:

In addition to expenditures at rate of \$25,000,000 annually for new construction, Bethlehem Steel within two years has acquired the Pennsylvania

STEEL COMPANY, THE MARYLAND
STEEL COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA
STEEL COMPANY, THE AMERICAN
IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE LACKAWANNA IRON & STEEL COMPANY
AND THE LEHIGH COKE COMPANY.

Capitalization of Bethlehem Steel Company now stands as follows:

7% non-cumulative pfd stock.....	\$14,908,000
5% cumulative pfd stock.....	\$3,000,000
10% common stock.....	\$9,000,000
Bonds.....	\$9,785,000
6% notes.....	\$9,000,000
Total.....	\$235,652,000

CRAMP'S BUSINESS
ON A BIG SCALE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Cramp Shipbuilding concern resumed dividends last June by declaring a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 1, and whatever action director may take with respect to another dividend that must be paid in February, there is no question as to the big volume of business. The shipyards having been commandeered by the Government, most of the Cramp contracts are said to be on a cost plus 10 per cent basis.

It has been unofficially reported that the company has \$110,000,000 of government orders on its books, including orders for 37 of the modern type destroyers "booked" recently at an average cost of \$1,500,000 each.

BRITISH CROPS
SHOW INCREASES

LONDON, England.—The first board of agriculture estimate of the harvest in England and Wales is: Wheat, quarters (8.25 bushels), 7,164,649, increase 230,000; barley, 5,539,514, increase 360,000; oats, 10,866,765, increase 450,000; hay, tons, 7,550,000, decrease 1,200,000. The estimated yield per acre of wheat is 29.88 bushels, 1 1/4 more than in 1916; barley 1 1/2 bushels lower, oats 1 1/2 bushels lower, beans a smaller crop than last year, and peas slightly larger.

REAL ESTATE

Title has been transferred to an improved property located at 33 Tilston Street, consisting of two three-story and basement brick houses, standing on 1600 square feet of land which extends through to Webster Avenue, North End. The total assessed is \$15,800, including \$4800 carried on the land. John D. Graham was the grantor, and Feneclia L. Leonard is the buyer.

A small property at 6 Fabyan Street, Dorchester, has changed hands. This consists of a frame dwelling and 3508 square feet of land, situated near Blue Hill Avenue, assessed in the name of Arthur H. Quincy for \$6200, and the land carries \$700 of that amount. The new owner is Aaron J. Speyer.

CONSTRUCTION IN 25 STATES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1917, and for the same period in 1916 by way of comparison, are based on contracts awarded of these operations in the states north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri rivers, viz.: New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and eastern Kansas as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1917, \$1,527,370,000; contracts awarded Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1916, \$1,243,998,397.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DEC. 5	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
\$194,342,000	\$100,996,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000
\$194,342,000	\$100,996,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000	\$124,500,000

CONTRACTS AWARDED MONTH OF NOVEMBER

1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
\$9,581,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000
\$9,581,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000	\$9,296,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Dudley St., 225-235, Ward 12; Harry L. Broad, M. P. Parks; brick stores and tenements.

Norwell St., 63, Ward 19; S. Lunin; frame offices.

Darnmouth St., 156-180, Ward 7; Joseph L. Klein, A. H. Bowditch; alter stores and offices.

Cornhill, 55, and 22-23 Brattle St., Ward 5; M. E. & C. A. Wyznanski; alter mercantile.

Washington St., 371-373, Ward 5; Geo. Carpenter; alter stores and offices.

Cornhill, 29-31, and 36 Brattle St., Ward 5; W. H. Stuart; alter stores.

TEXTILE STOCK INCREASED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The capital stock of the French River Textile Company, Mechanicville, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL BANKS'
SURPLUS RESERVE

Falling Off Apparent Is Largely Technical—Only Lawful Reserve in Federal Banks Counts

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detailed figures by the Comptroller of the Currency giving condition of national banks Sept. 11, the first report after recent amendments to the Federal Reserve Act, show a surplus reserve of \$83,897,000. This is in striking contrast to the large excess reserve indicated for the preceding three years, since the federal reserve system was started. On occasions the surplus reserve has been around \$1,000,000,000.

The falling off in surplus or excess reserve was largely technical, from the fact that cash held in banks' own vaults and balances with reserve agents no longer count as reserve. Only lawful reserve held in federal reserve banks counts now.

On Sept. 11 the net amount of national bank deposits on which reserve was computed was \$10,082,779,000, and reserve required was \$964,528,000. Against this the banks held \$1,048,425,000 in federal reserve banks. Of the latter amount banks in central reserve cities held \$432,156,000, or 14.04 per cent to net deposits, banks in other reserve cities \$291,425,000, or 10.33 per cent, and country banks \$324,844,000, or 7.44 per cent.

These percentages compare with new reserve requirements to be kept by the Federal Reserve Bank of not less than 13 per cent of demand deposits in case of central reserve cities, 10 per cent in case of reserve cities, and 7 per cent in case of country banks; in addition, in all three cases, to 3 per cent of time deposits. The amendment took place June 21 last.

How surplus was divided by federal reserve districts Sept. 11 is shown in the following, which omits Alaska and Hawaii (000 omitted):

District	Res. req.	Lawful res.	Excess reserve
Boston	\$56,725	\$55,823	\$902
New York	\$47,345	\$40,056	\$7,289
Pittsburgh	\$6,347	\$7,019	\$672
Cleveland	\$4,735	\$4,731	\$4
Richmond	\$6,215	\$4,102	\$2,113
Atlanta	\$2,541	\$2,567	\$26
Chicago	\$127,339	\$122,209	\$5,130
St. Louis	\$3,607	\$3,266	\$341
Minneapolis	\$6,374	\$6,879	\$505
Kan. City	\$6,067	\$6,216	\$149
Dallas	\$7,798	\$3,519	\$4,279
San Fran.	\$7,074	\$9,334	\$2,260
Total Fed res.	\$63,972	\$1,046,102	\$2,130

*Deficit.

REO MOTOR CAR
COMPANY'S ASSETS

DETROIT, Mich.—Assets of the Reo Motor Car Company, as shown by the statement for the year closed Aug. 31, totaled \$14,487,986, with a surplus of \$4,646,915. Current assets are given as \$8,836,992, and comprise cash on hand of \$173,792, notes receivable of \$108,800, accounts and drafts receivable of \$913,612, Liberty bond subscriptions \$165,536, inventories \$7,541,631.

Liabilities and notes payable are given as \$950,000, accounts payable \$1,619,444, accrued payroll \$190,637, reserve for taxes \$83,692, miscellaneous reserve \$40,496, paid-up capital stock \$6,937,250.

The value of land, machinery and buildings totals \$5,448,923, interest in branches and deferred charges total \$142,140.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 7

Among the boot and shoe dealers and retail buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Tour.
Brooklyn—N. Y. T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
Chicago—S. H. Axman and H. A. Bollman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez de Rulliva & Co.; Hotel Harvard.
Havana—Manuel Mallo de Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias and E. Menendez of B. Menendez & Co.; Essex.
Havana—H. Abadín of Abadín & Co.; U. S.
Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Lynchburg—Dexter Otley of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. and W. C. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour.

Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock Shoe Co.; Lenox.

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoes Co.; Tour.

Philadelphia—J. J. Meany of J. J. Meany & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S.

Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams.

San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Bucking-ham & Hecht; U. S.

San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—William Levy; U. S.

St. Louis—J. A. Palen; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Lebanon, Pa.—A. H. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co.; U. S.

London, England—William Box of Samuel Box & Co., Ltd.; Room 65, 80 South St.

London, England—W. C. Eyeritt of John Morton & Sons; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

STOCKS OF CORN ON FARMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Stocks of old corn on farms on Nov. 1 are estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$4,745,000 bushels or 1.3 per cent of the 1916 crop compared with \$7,908,000 bushels on hand a year ago and a five-year average 100,523,000 bushels.

HIGHER RATE ON
FOREIGN DEPOSITS

Bank of England's Object Is to Retain More Money of Other Countries—Italian Foreign Exchange Is a Feature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The features of the week ending Saturday, Nov. 17, has been the decision of the Bank of England authorities to raise the deposit rate on foreign balances by 1/2 per cent with the object of keeping more foreign money in the country. For some while there has been talk of a plan of this nature being adopted, but it was felt in certain quarters that it would be always difficult to discriminate between foreign and home funds, and might lead to an undue piling up or accumulation of the former. The money market in Lombard Street has been expecting a lowering of rates, generally, for the past few weeks, with a view to improving the position of the new national war bonds, but this past week quotations have firmed up, probably because some foreign balances have been transferred from Lombard Street to the control of the central establishment. The discount market, on the other hand, has experienced comparative ease, the banks preferring, for the moment, short dated paper, also the persistent idea that easier rates will prevail in connection with the national war bonds has not been without its effect.

At the Bank of England the reserve is over a half million lower owing to a contraction in the bullion stock of £586,000 and a drop in the note circulation of only £31,000. The item, "other securities," is £1,052,000 lower, and public deposits are £1,300,000 less. The net result is a drop in the rates of reserve of 0.12 per cent to 19.48 per cent.

The treasury statement for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 10, shows a drop in the outgoings, as well as in the revenue. The latter aggregated £9,660,000, of which almost £6,000,000 came from the excess profits tax. The expenditure totaled £41,998,000, so that some £32,000,000 had to be raised by borrowing. Just under £14,000,000 of new Treasury bills were issued, despite the renewal of more than £51,500,000 of maturing bills. There was a net amount of £3,500,000 of ways and means advances retired, and £13,061,000 came in from the sale of the national war bonds. Ten and a half millions was received by way of "other debt" and £900,000 from the war-savings certificates. On the other hand £2,114,000 of exchequer bonds were paid off.

Happenings in the silver market have been of a rather nondescript nature. On balance for the week the quotation is 1/4 d. lower.

Among the foreign exchange quotations Italy has been a feature, at one time touching 40.30. The Dutch rate has been more favorable to London, and with the exception of Christianity the Scandinavian rates are also better. The Spanish peseta is a trifle less expensive, and the Swiss rate is a little less favorable to London. The Paris check is 2 centimes lower.

The stock markets have been more or less dull and uninteresting, all week business having been unusually quiet. Scandinavian descriptions continue to fluctuate dependently upon the exchanges between the countries concerned. British railway stocks have shared in the general dullness, and Argentine rails cannot rid themselves of apprehensions of labor troubles.

The mining share section has participated in the general dullness, which has also not been without effect upon the rubber share department. It must be remembered, however, that beneath these surface conditions is said to exist a sound and wholesome position. Despite the attractions of the national war bonds, a certain amount of investment business is being carried on, and inquiry elicits the fact that there are no very large "lines" of any class of security on offer, and that any small demand is likely to find prices unusually sensitive.

SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics issued today show 51 vessels with 736,700 pounds of fresh groundfish arriving here during the past seven days, compared to 56 vessels with 1,326,400 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Two steam trawlers and a fleet of more than a dozen sailing vessels reached the fish pier today, with catches of fresh groundfish. Wholesale prices hold high, however. Arrivals: Steamer Surge 114,000 pounds, steamer Heroine 88,500, schooners Angelina C. Nunan 10,200, Fannie Belle Atwood 12,300, Mary P. Goulart 8500, Angie Marshall 6800, Mary De Costa 6700, Russell 10,200, Ethel B. Penny 500, Waltham 9500, Athens 16,800, Adeline 9500, H. L. Marshall 8000, Ralph Brown 8400, J. M. Marshall 10,100, and Elva L. Spurling 7500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$8.95, steak cod \$8.47, market cod \$5.07, pollock \$6.75, large hake \$10.12, small hake \$7.08, and cusk \$5.87.

Live lobsters were brought here today from Vinalhaven, Me., aboard the schooner Conqueror, which had 10,000 pounds.

Small boats landed 1000 pounds of fresh mackerel at Gloucester today, selling at 19 cents per pound, ex vessel. Gill netters landed about 119,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly pollock. No other arrivals were reported.

GOOD SHOWING OF
AMERICAN SUGAR

Company's Entire Year's Dividends Earned From Outside Sources—Large Cash Balance

IN its fiscal year to Dec. 31 the American Sugar Company is expected to show the entire year's dividends on both the preferred and common stocks earned either from profit on investments or interest on loans and deposits. This means in substance that the income from other sources than its own refinery operations is likely to reach a total of \$8,300,000, compared with actual figures in 1916 of \$3,698,727.

In 1916 American Sugar realized a net income from its beet and other investments of \$2,905,737. This year, with the big extra dividends of more than \$2,000,000 received from the Great Western Sugar Company and with increased dividends from its other beet sugar holdings the company should obtain better than \$5,000,000 on its investments.

American Sugar always carries a big cash balance. In 1916 its interest account showed a credit of \$732,990. This year because of the fact that for a good part of the year its cash balance has run to unprecedented figures and because of higher interest rates it is conservatively estimated that its income from this source should be at least \$400,000 larger, or a total of about \$1,200,000.

There have been some years in the past when American Sugar would not have earned all of its 7 per cent common dividend without its outside income. But 1917 will be the first year in which the year's full dividend on the \$90,000,000 of stocks of both classes has been earned from these two outside sources. And, of course, the refinery operations have this year taken as a whole produced a very substantial total of net profits. In they should be as large as the 1916 figures of \$7,563,379.

DIVIDENDS

The Midwest Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 cents a share on the preferred stock.

The Judge Mining & Smelting Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 31.

The Union Trust Company of New York has declared a regular dividend of \$4 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

The Willys-Overland concern has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stocks, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

A quarterly dividend of \$2.50 has been declared on the common stock of the El Paso Electric Company, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 7.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock payable Dec. 31.

The Silver King Consolidated Mining Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 10c, payable Dec. 31 on stock of record Dec. 15. The extra dividend was omitted.

The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, which is a reduction of 1/2 per cent on the dividend paid heretofore. The dividend is payable Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 8.

The Nipissing Mining Company, Ltd., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, both payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 31. This will be the second extra disbursement, the same amount having been declared three months ago, and makes a total of 30 per cent declared in 1917.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15; also an extra 3 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15. A dividend of 12 per cent was also declared on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The unit of trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange is one share, and as some shares sell as low as \$10, everybody speculates. The exchange is an incorporated company, with \$25,000,000 capital, divided into \$25 par value shares, and these shares are the most active securities dealt in. Their price usually being around \$150. Commissions are on a sliding scale, the charge per share decreases as the total amount involved increases.

A movement is under way among investors here to seek remuneration from the Government for the work in floating future war loans. It is expected that the bond men will ask for a fixed commission on amount of bonds in new loans which they place and receive payment for, with a time charge for efforts in securing subscriptions for which payment is made to the Government through other channels.

H. L. Gwaller & Co., New York, say: The local raw silk market is quiet, and manufacturers are continuing to buy from hand to mouth. The demand is limited mostly to ready stock in small lots, but prices hold firm, being sustained by steady markets abroad.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

John E. Thayer Jr. has been elected a director of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD
PROFITS LARGE

Operating Earnings Amounting to About \$275,000 a Month—Preferred Dividend Met

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operating earnings of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company are now running at approximately \$275,000 monthly. Estimating other income the same as last year, net income for the year, after bond interest, etc., would meet preferred dividend and leave \$27 to \$30 a

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SPECIAL SCHOOL
FOR NEW CITIZENSPittsburgh Board of Education
Traces Result of Its Work
Through Naturalization Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Speaking of Americanization work in Pittsburgh, "one of the distinctive features of the free evening schools under the Board of Education," says Prof. J. M. Berkey, director of special schools and extension work, in a recent report, "is the school for special instruction of citizens in the making. This school has been open and well attended for several years, and for the last year it has been open the full 12 months."

"As a result, many of the new citizens have been able to come before the naturalization court well prepared to assume the obligations of full citizenship. The school is now in session every Tuesday and Thursday evening at the North School, where petitioners may enter at any time and be instructed in the duties and privileges of American citizenship."

But foreign attendance in the schools has fallen off. "Where are the new Americans?" asks Professor Berkey. He touches on the subject thus: "In sharp contrast with the crowded evening high schools is the small attendance of adult foreigners desiring to learn English in the elementary schools. In the Franklin School, for instance, there were over 1600 students three years ago, nearly all foreign-born, and all eager to learn the 'American language.' This year there are less than 300 students in the same school, and quite a number of these are native Americans. Practically the same record in reduced attendance is reported from other and smaller evening centers. The reason for this change is likewise easily found. The lack of continued immigration, the exodus of many aliens, the call of the young foreign-born men to the colors, and withal the tremendous industrial pressure and overtime work now under way. These conditions can have only one natural and legitimate result, the smaller attendance in the evening classes."

COAL DEALERS' BINS FULL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Coal dealers in Marion County, including Indianapolis, have 25,946 tons of coal in their bins, according to an inventory filed with Evans Woollen, state fuel administrator, by Dr. Henry Jameson, county administrator, says the Indianapolis News. The inventory also shows 1143 tons of coke in the hands of dealers. Only 103 tons of the coal is anthracite.

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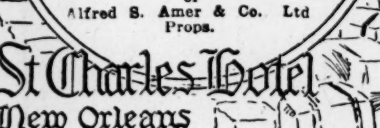
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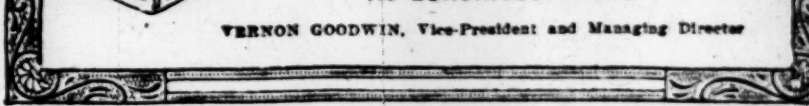
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Double Room with Bath: \$22 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$24 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$26 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$28 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$30 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$32 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$34 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$36 per day and up.

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Double Room with Bath: \$50 per day and up.

Double Room with Bath: \$52 per day and up.

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WENDOME

BOSTON

Facing Commonwealth Avenue—Boston's finest residential street, three blocks from the Back Bay Stations and one block from the Copley Station of the new Boylston Street Subway—far enough away from the city noise to be quiet, yet within a few minutes of the downtown shops and theaters—is a modern hotel of the first class conducted on the American plan for both transient and permanent guests.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietors

HERBERT H. RICH, Managing Partner

SEPARATE ALLOWANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It has become very evident of late that, owing to the enormous increase in the cost of living in Canada, the separation allowances to wives and dependents of soldiers were quite inadequate. The Government has recognized this state of affairs and an order-in-council has been passed by which from Dec. 1, the separation allowances of dependents of soldiers below the rank of sergeant will be increased from \$20 to \$25 per month. This change will make the separation allowance of the private equal to that of a sergeant, and incidentally will remove what has hitherto proved a fruitful cause of friction. The amount of the separation allowance together with the \$15 per month which every soldier is compelled to assign to his wife or other dependent, will now reach a minimum of \$40 per month. Additional amounts are given for each child of a soldier.

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel

Fifth Ave. & 28th Street NEW YORK

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOTELS IN NEW YORK

800 Rooms—All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theaters. One block from elevated and subway stations

Room and Bath \$2 and up. Two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up

Grand Floor for Ladies and Gentlemen on Grand Floor

Hotel Majestic

Central Park West at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway NEW YORK

"THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

Within the Zone of Attraction Outside the Zone of Confusion

COPELAND TOWNSEND Lessee-Director

Hotel Manhattan

In the Center of New York MADISON AVENUE 42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 per day.

JOHN M. C. BOWMAN, President. PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

THE BROZTELL

East 27th Street at 5th Avenue, NEW YORK

Just off Fifth Avenue on one of the city's quietest streets. Much favored by women traveling without escort. Within four minutes walk of forty theaters. Center of shopping district. Rooms, private bath—\$2.50 up. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Prop.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

THE EDISON

American Plan—Large Sample Rooms. Opposite New York Central Depot. EDWIN CLUTE, Proprietor.

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WHERE TO MARKET

Shattuck & Jones

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128 Faneuil Hall Market BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co

97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

Fruits, Vegetables and Hothouse Products

Special Attention Given Family Orders

HOTEL Martha Washington

(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE) 29 East 29th St., New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 40 cents and dinner at 50 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

When you visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Put up at Buffalo's most delightful hotel. European plan. 250 all outside rooms; from \$1.50 per day up.

Send for free guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

HOTEL LENOX

Buffalo, N. Y.

North St. at Delaware Ave. Motorists follow Main St. or Delaware Ave. to North St. On Empire Tour, C. A. Minor, Managing Director

Hotel Lenox

140 WEST 44TH ST. New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Most convenient. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Sunny suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

THE ONONDAGA

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

500 ROOMS

Largest Hotel in the State

New York City Excluded

Rates \$1.50 per day and up

PROCTOR C. WELCH, Manager

LIMA, OHIO

DRY GOODS

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR

Mills, Dress Goods, Dress Accessories of Every Kind. Rugs, Draperies and Home Decorations—All First Quality, at BLUM'S Lima, Ohio

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NEUMAN & KETTLER

CERTAIN FAMOUS AUCTIONS



HE experience of dear old Doctor Diamond of Twickenham, during the sale of the great Edkins collection of Bristol porcelain, many years ago, is the rule rather than the exception in the adventures of those who frequent the salesroom, especially when they attend in the character of the amateur. A relative of the Twickenham doctor was unable to attend the sale of the Edkins collection, and, having selected an especially desirable teapot which he wished to add to his modest china closet, he commissioned Doctor Diamond to pay £20 for it—and no more. Possibly not that amount, if the teapot could be purchased for less. The sum seemed considerable to the conscientious clergyman, and he undertook his task with some misgiving, debating on the extravagance of collectors, while he patiently waited for the item to come on in the salesroom. When the teapot was finally brought on, and Doctor Diamond was clearing his throat for bidding, a man in the room stepped forward and said to the auctioneer: "If it will save the time of the company, sir, I will say £105 just to start you."

LAST! There has been many a Doctor Diamond of Twickenham, from the days of the first auction sale to the present time. There is no shadow of doubt but that there will be a Doctor Diamond of Twickenham at the coming sale at Sotheby's in London, when the famous collection of autographs, formed by Alfred Morrison, will be sold. The first of the tribe of Twickenham were probably of those excellent worthies who made the early auction sales possible. These men of modest means and frugal habits (of the house of Twickenham) no doubt filled their library shelves, at some of these early and most excellent auction sales. The Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton himself must have added thus to his collection, and thereby endeared himself to New England history from the fact that the sale of his library was the first of such sales to be held in the town of Boston. This sale occurred just two centuries ago. Eight years later, in the year 1725, a sale occurred concerning which there is some detail, an original announcement of the auction having been preserved in the Barton collection, at the Boston Public Library. "The great part of the libraries," it is announced, "of the Reverend and Learned Mr. Rowland Cotton, Late Pastor of the Church in Sandwich, and Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, Late Pastor of a Church in Portsmouth in New Hampshire, sold by auction in the House of Mr. Francis Holmes at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, just below the Town House in Boston on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1725, at five o'clock P. M. by Samuel Gerrish, Bookseller."

This sale, and also that of the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton's library in Boston, 200 years ago, calls to mind the fact that the first book auction on record took place in Leyden, just 200 years before Boston was put on the auction map. The sale occurred on the 1st of July, 1599, and Christopher Foret sold the library of the famous Marnix of St. Aldegonde. As early as 1604, the Elzevirs sold, at their home in Leyden, the library of George Doussa, scholar; in 1633, they sold the library of John Rutgers, and, in 1681, they disposed by auction of some of their own stock in Amsterdam.

BOOK auctions in England were begun in October, 1676, by William Cooper, bookseller, who lived at the "Sign of the Pelican" in Little Britain. The first sale of books in Scotland occurred a dozen years later than the English sale, at Edinburgh, in 1688, when Andrew Jackson, a printer, made the following announcement: "A catalogue of excellent and rare Books, especially Histories and Romances, for the most part in English, and the Variations, are to be sold by way of Auction the 15th day of November, 1688."

An impetus having been gained, and constant publicity given these sales, auctions grew in popularity, especially in England, and many a library, which in later years brought large sums, received its foundations in the auction room. The custom crept into the country fairs, where sale booths were invariably installed.

"Honest John Dunton," who has been dubbed "erratic, restless, rambling genius, Printer, Publisher, Bookseller, Auctioneer and Author," boasts of sending "near Ten Thousand" of books to Dublin, to be sold at auction there. He valued the lot at £1500. His enemy tradesmen called Dunton's books trash and himself a charper, to which Dunton aptly retaliated by asserting that his rival strutted "like a Turkey-Cock at a red petticoat and is very saucy to every Book that he don't print himself." Dunton was the first to introduce book auctions into Ireland. He was a marvelous advertiser, and his life and methods contain much of permanent interest.

As years passed, during which no mention is found in English chronicles of sales of household goods, land or art treasures by auction, families not only haphazardly collected books for their libraries, but various persons of importance, recognizing a growing demand for auction sales, began to place a definite, and what grew to be a permanent, value on editions, gauged first by their association and next by their rarity. When Charles I borrowed a volume of tracts from Thomson, the stationer, and accidentally dropped them into a muddy street, the tracts were considerably ruined—so at least the monarch thought—and their value greatly depreciated. Today, it is said, the British Museum values the stains far more than the text, so sadly blotched

by mud and water. Another case in point, where association enhances value, is that of a collection of old china, practically worthless, which once belonged to Mr. Gladstone. The collection was placed on sale at Christie's in London, and it was

St. Helena, brought £450 9s., when it was sold in 1833. Napoleon's tortoise shell walking stick was sold for £38 17s. The drawings of T. Rowlandson, the well-known caricaturist, was disposed of by Sotheby in 1818 for £700. Especially noted has Sotheby's been

of the same period, bound by Hugh Hutchinson in 1650, for £39. The sale of this library amounted to £32,592, while the sale of the Beckford Library, in 1882-83, brought something over £51,211. The record price at Sotheby's—or

the hammer against the desk is often awaited with considerable anxiety by those actually competing. I had a singular adventure here in 1858. Among a mass of rubbish, an unique copy of Surrey's 'Virgil' was put up one day. The bidding for it stopped at £6 12s. 6d. At that sum, it was mine. But the hammer did not fall. The auctioneer repeated the amount several times, but kept his eye on the open door. The company did not understand what this strange movement signified. No one topped my offer. All at once, breathless, rushed in Mr. Thorpe, agent for the library at Britwell, asked what lot was up, and what price had been reached: "£6 12s. 6d.," now said Mr. Wilkinson unmasking, and I lost my gem, which Mr. Thorpe carried off at £20. How I disliked him!"

WHAT Sotheby's—or more appropriately Christie's—is to London, Hôtel Drouot is to Paris. Like Christie's, the Hôtel Drouot is occupied chiefly with the sale of pictures and furniture. Among the most interesting treasures sold by them, is Millet's "Angelus," which, after remaining for a short time in the collection of Secretan, who purchased the famous painting for 160,000 francs, was again placed on sale, in 1889, at the Galerie Sédelmeyer, with two experts from the Hôtel Drouot in charge of the sale. In Paris, that day, gathered art collectors from all over the world. The poor and the rich brushed shoulders in the streets and waited in long lines for hours before the galleries opened, and, when the expected hour did arrive, hundreds, rebelling at their fate, were turned away. Many notable persons attended the sale. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the auctioneers announced:

"We will now sell No. 63 of the catalogue, 'The Angelus,' by Millet. What am I bid?"

"One hundred thousand francs," came from the gallery. Hisses followed the offer. Were the people of France to set so slender a price on their matchless "Angelus?"

The Hôtel Drouot men in charge of the sale silenced the uproar.

"No offer," they announced, "of less than 300,000 francs will be considered."

"Four hundred thousand francs," the next bid, met with immense applause.

The two men who afterward steadily bid against each other were M. Georges Retit, representing M. Antonin Proust, the French Minister of Fine Arts, and M. Montaignac, representing the American Art Association of New York City.

"Upon Montaignac's bid of 504,000 francs Proust added 1,000," a report says. "Montaignac covered it. Then recurred an episode thoroughly Gallic. The French portion of the audience arose en masse. Voices shouted forth subscriptions of 10,000, 20,000, and even 100,000 francs to assist in the retention of the picture by the nation. . . . The bidding continued until 'The Angelus' stood at 553,000 francs, to the credit of M.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print
The specious auctioneer

"Will your Ladyship do me the honor, to say £50,000—a mere trifle—a brilliant of the first water—an unheard of price for such a lot, surely."

Proust. . . . 'The Angelus' was adjudicated to the Louvre at the last bid of M. Antonin Proust. The scene which followed literally beggared description. A frantic outburst of acclamation hailed the Minister of Fine Arts as a conqueror."

A ramble through well-known auction rooms, and a glimpse of interesting sales, is far from complete when no mention is made of the auctioneers, men who played no small part in the romance of the saleroom. Undoubtedly, the most famous of these early wielders of the hammer was Edward Millington, who introduced book auctions into the provinces of Britain and, according to all accounts, did considerable traveling between 1680 and 1698. Dunton, who made his acquaintance at the Annesley sale, speaks of him as the "famous Millington, a man of remarkable elocution, wit, sense and modesty," which carries out the idea of the auctioneer's prestige. Millington's wit and fluency aided him, and the fact that he was Milton's friend brought him considerable fame. When the Richardsons wrote "Explanatory Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost," which was published in 1724, they spoke thus of Millington: "One that had often seen Milton told me he used to come to the house where he lived, and he has also

met him in the street led by Millington, who was famous as an auctioneer of Books about the time of the Revolution and since. This man was a seller of Old Books in Little Britain, and Milton lodged at his house three or four years."

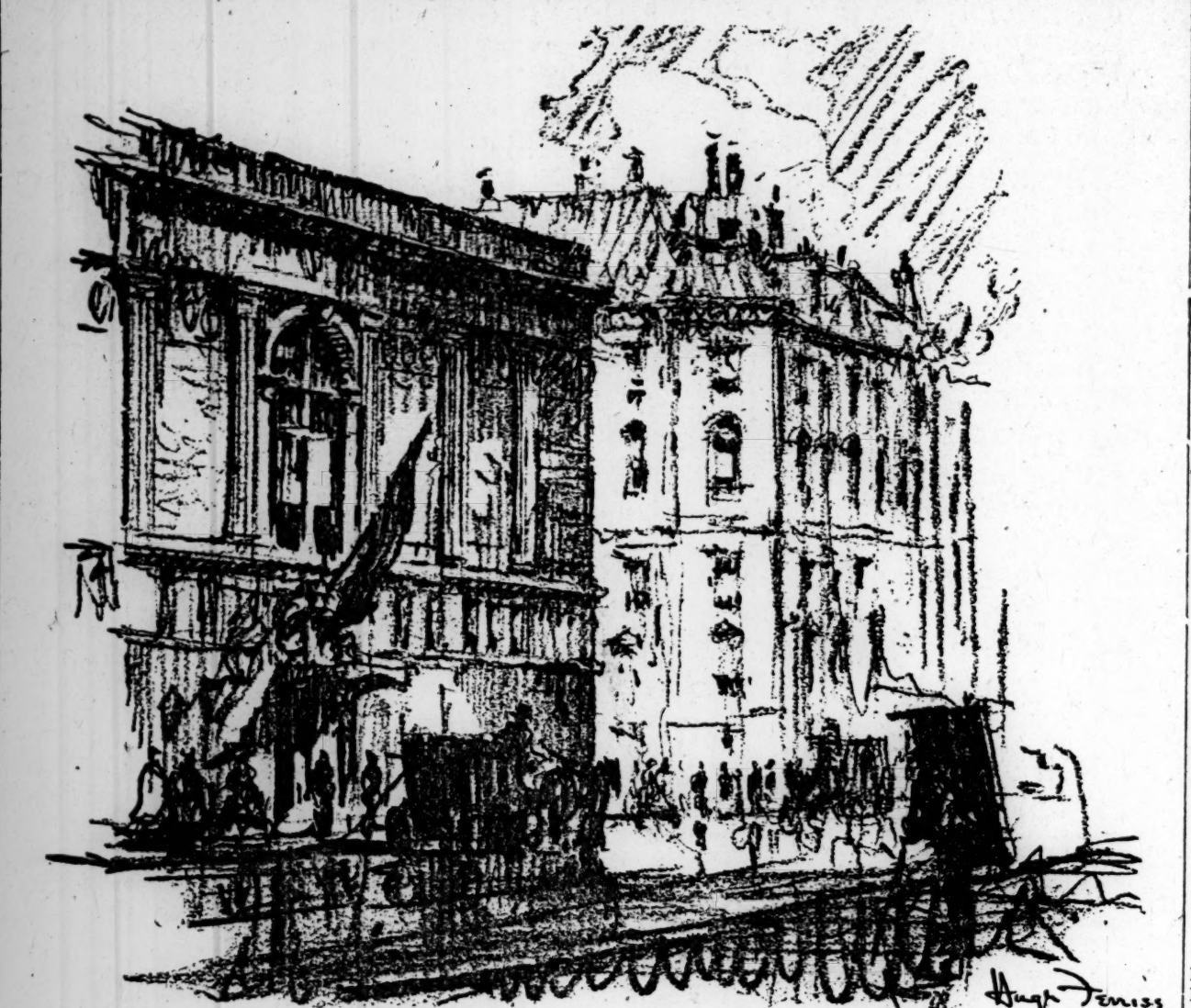
ONE of the most famous auctioneers the world has ever known was James Christie, and the house already mentioned, which he established, could be in but one place in the world, and that is London. It is a distinctively old house, having been established by this James Christie, the first, as early as 1763, in rooms at Pall Mall. The Public Advertiser, of July 21 of this year, contains an advertisement of Mr. Christie's, wherein is announced the sale of the furnishings of a house about to be demolished in St. James Square. At first, the business was devoted almost entirely to the sale of lands and London houses. It was later that the sale of pictures and art treasures was held. Mr. Christie was a Scotsman, who has been described by one who knew him well as "tall and dignified in appearance, remarkable for his eloquence and professional enthusiasm, and intimate with Garrick, Reynolds, Gainsborough and other men of note." "There was something," says John Taylor, in his "Records of My Life," "interesting and persuasive, as well as thoroughly agreeable in his manner. He was very animated, and it may be justly said, eloquent, in his recommendation of any article to be announced from his 'Rostrum,' as well as in occasional effusions of genuine humor. He was courteous, friendly and hospitable in private life, and was held in great esteem by his numerous friends, among whom there were many of high rank."

Treasures and treasures have been sold at the house of Christie. The first sales were ordinary, among them being articles that might have been sold by any auctioneer. There were pigs and poultry, razors, dripping pans, and a "lady's sedan chair," articles as far from the present Christie's as a flight of the imagination can carry them. Gradually the sales gained in distinction, and, among the names of collectors appearing in the early catalogues, were those of John Trumbull, Thomas Gainsborough, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Simon Clarke, and William Young Ottley.

THE great sale of 1870 was the Dickens collection, including pictures and miscellaneous articles. Dickens' favorite Raven, in its glass case, brought 120 guineas.

One of the most important art sales ever held was that of the Hamilton Palace collection. The Times of Feb. 6, 1882, states that "the Duke of Hamilton has determined that the noble collection of pictures, statues, and splendid decorative furniture of this ancient ducal mansion, with the exception of the family portraits and articles possessing a purely family interest, shall be disposed of about the same time with the library. . . . It is intended, we understand, that the sale, which will form one more of the many important dispersions of art treasures which have made the galleries of Messrs. Christie famous in the annals of art sales for more than a century, shall take place during the coming summer."

Turners, Gainsboroughs, Corots, Millets—all have been seen in the galleries at Christie's. "It is obvious," says the chronicler, "that any record of its popularity must needs be broken off abruptly when such a record is published. Christie's is not merely a successful commercial enterprise, it is a British institution, known over the whole civilized world, and the history of British institutions must needs be, we hope, a serial with no hint of 'Fins' looming near, either for the empire which contains them or such well-established ventures as the classic auction rooms of King Street, where so many collectors face the storm of destiny represented by the hammer of the auctioneer, whose 'Going—going—gone' is in no way a fitting legend to close the notice of a firm so intimately associated with the fine arts in Great Britain."



The Hotel Drouot, Paris

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

bought for sentiment, the purchasers paying a good price for it.

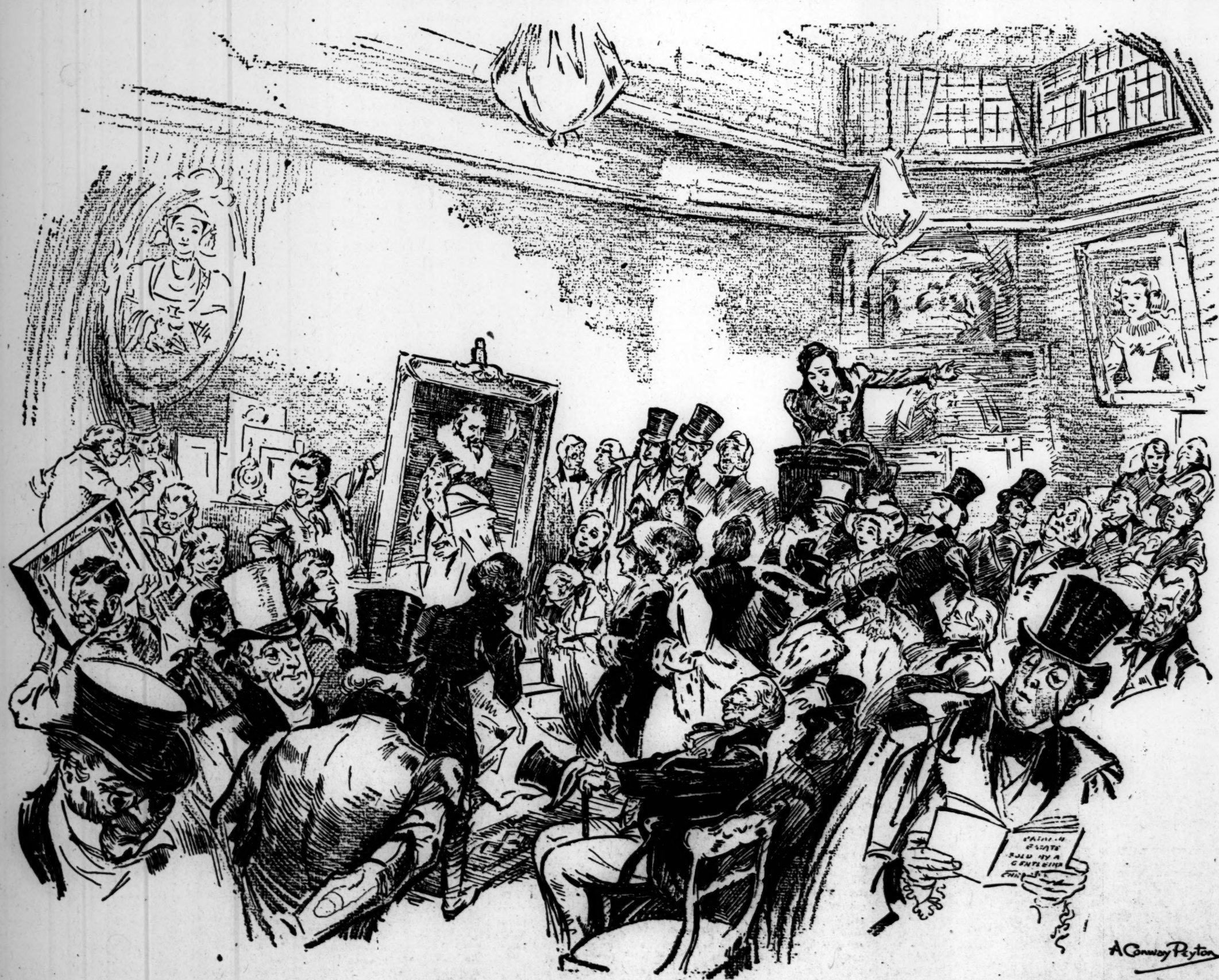
Many a rare book has been sold at Sotheby's, in London. One of the most interesting auction houses in the world, Sotheby's, was established at a time when book-selling by auction was at a most interesting stage. The first auction sale there was held on Jan. 7, 1744, when the library of T. Pellet, in a sale lasting 16 days, was disposed of for a little more than £853. Many a famous sale has been held at Sotheby's, and, among the number, will be recalled the noteworthy library of John Wilkes and also that of Dr. Richard Mead, the latter sale occurring in 1753 and occupying 56 days. The library of the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, "author and secy of State," was sold at Sotheby's in 1799, for but little over £533; and the library of "the Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte," removed from

for sales of extremely rare and old Bibles and Testaments, having sold, among others, the only portion of the Bible, in English, printed during the reign of Mary. The preface of this text was written by John Calvin. In 1897, Sotheby sold a copy of Shakespeare, out of Rowfant Library, for £3600. It was a first folio, printed in 1623 by Isaac Jagard and Ed. Blunt. An authority states that Sotheby's is the only firm that has ever sold an admittedly genuine Shakespeare signature. Lord Amherst of Hackney's wonderful library was sold by Sotheby in December, 1908, and March, 1909. Mr. Quaritch paid £100 for King Charles I's copy of the Cambridge Bible, beautifully bound and in an excellent state of preservation. Again, to illustrate how greatly associations enhance values, a few minutes after the sale of Charles I's Bible, a dealer bought a Bible

probably anywhere else—for a medieval illuminated manuscript was given by Mr. Quaritch in 1903. The price paid was £2500.

A writing desk which once belonged to Charles Dickens was sold at Sotheby's in 1910, and also a black oak writing desk, once the property of Daniel O'Connell, and the bureau of Robert Burns, at which he is supposed to have written "Tam o' Shanter," "Auld Lang Syne," "Scots Wha Hae." The bureau brought £600. "There is nothing narrow-minded, therefore, about Messrs. Sotheby's, and all is fish that comes to their net," adds their biographer. "In their historic salerooms, the romance of the world and the story of the ages find always their due cash value, a value which increases with the slow passage of the years."

W. Carew Hazlitt interestingly recalls a sale at Sotheby's: "The tap of



Christie's famous auction room, London, in other days

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

"Earth's Stupid Rest"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ONE of the first evidences of spiritual awakening is often a revulsion against the stupidity of much ordinary human experience. This revulsion need not, however, be accompanied by any sense of despondency at the prospect of ever replacing such stupidity with intelligent alertness. The true revulsion is the vigorous movement of divine intelligence which sweeps all torpor before its infinite vitality.

Even when human thought, conceiving prosperity as a condition in which there is nothing much to do, has slipped into the narrow rut of more eating and sleeping, clothes-buying and gossip, sensuous enjoyment and utter vacancy, such a state must be but temporary. The unfathomable of Spirit can and does permeate and finally destroy every phase of human belief from the intellectual to the obtuse, from the eccentrically over-strenuous to the totally inert. A castle of indolence itself has to fall sooner or later before the expression of Principle.

In one of her best-known and best-loved hymns (Poems, p. 14) Mrs. Eddy declares:

"Thou wilt bind the stubborn will,
Wound the callous breast,
Make self-righteousness be still,
Break earth's stupid rest."

It is indeed the Christ, the infinitely energetic idea, which breaks earth's stupidity with the understanding of what life really is. The actual presence of this idea, replacing the obstinacy of human will with the constancy of spiritual desires, superseding material insensibility with sensitiveness only to good, supplanting ignorant conceit with reliance upon the one I AM, healing the sick completely and permanently, is revealed to the world today through Christian Science.

First of all the one turning to Christian Science must be active. The understanding of divine Mind which Christian Science confers includes the knowledge of the perfection of man, who is the idea of Mind, and shows that man is whole and well. To apprehend this makes a man alert to check any belief in disease

as a necessity as well as any belief in the inevitableness of age or failing powers. He becomes active at all points and is not content to fall under the spell of physical infirmity. Activity is a fundamental requirement of Principle. Mrs. Eddy says on page 373 of Science and Health, "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises."

"For the word of God is quick, and powerful and sharper than any two-edged sword." Hence the appearing of the Christ, or Truth, today, as of old, necessarily stirs up thought to spiritual animation. Active dependence upon Principle transmutes even the daily routine with Mind's infinite variety. It operates likewise to lighten with divine intelligence the very countenances which hitherto may have seemed of the dullest. The "calm, broad, thoughtless aspect" of Thomson's "comely, full-spread porter" himself would not long resist the inspiration of the divine Mind. Through this inspiration all mankind must sooner or later become what Pharaoh, in throwing open the land of Goshen for Joseph's father and brethren, called "men of activity," men of manifest ability.

This activity, of course, cannot be merely physical. The mad dash hither and thither of the motorist is often an extreme phase of earth's stupidity. What one needs to know, whether one be motoring, hoeing potatoes, over-coming what may seem physical disease, or sweeping the floors is that the action of Mind is all the action there is. It is the belief in existence as material that claims to mesmerize thought into numb lethargy. The essence of veritable existence is spiritual consciousness. In the one true consciousness which is God, action is ever right and harmonious. This consciousness and its expression is all that is really substantial or tangible. The only enduring health, alertness, satisfaction, or accomplishment of any sort comes from the consciousness of right activity. As Mrs.

Eddy says on page 3 of "Rudimental Divine Science," "Jesus' healing was spiritual in its nature, method, and design. He wrought the cure of disease through the divine Mind, which gives all true volition, impulse, and action; and destroys the mental error made manifest physically, and establishes the opposite manifestation of Truth upon the body in harmony and health."

Since the discovery of Christian Science, the breaking of earth's torpor has been immensely accelerated. The understanding which it imparts of spiritual man in the image and likeness of God is the agent in the shattering process. Whenever we encounter the suggestions of stupidity, let us, therefore, instead of ignoring them helplessly and hopelessly, turn our attention forthwith to this true understanding of man's relation to God which is already arousing mankind from its long lethargy. There is no condition so chronic, so acute, or so overwhelming in any way that it cannot vanish before the understanding of Principle.

In the process nothing is really destroyed or injured in the slightest degree, for certainly nothing is annihilated or hurt in the awakening of a human being from a nightmare. The seeming lack of order or action is simply corrected just as a mistake in mathematics is rectified. Rest which is genuine because it is the ever-alert and untiring action of immortal Mind takes the place of any stupidly mistaken sense of rest. Knowing this and seeing the divine Life continuously dissipating earth's spuriousness, giving strength in place of infirmity, perfection for seeming imperfection, we prove perpetually the truth of what Mrs. Eddy says in another of her poems (Poems, p. 79):

"The centuries break, the earth-bound wake,
God's glorified!
Who doth His will—His likeness still—
Is satisfied."

Black Swans

As I lie at rest on a patch of clover
In the Western Park when the day is done,
I watch as the wild black swans fly over

With their phalanx turned to the sinking sun;
And I hear the clang of their leader crying,
To a lagging mate in the rearward flying,
And they fade away in the darkness dying.

Where the stars are mustering one by one.
Oh! ye wild black swans, 'twere a world of wonder
For a while to join in your westward flight,

With the stars above and the dim earth under,
Through the cooling air of the glorious night.
As we swept along on our pinions winging,
We should catch the chime of a church-bell ringing,
Or the distant note of a torrent singing.

Or the far-off flash of a station light.
From the northern lakes with the reeds and rushes,
Where the hills are clothed with a purple haze,
Where the bell-birds chime and the songs of thrushes
Make music sweet in the jungle maze,

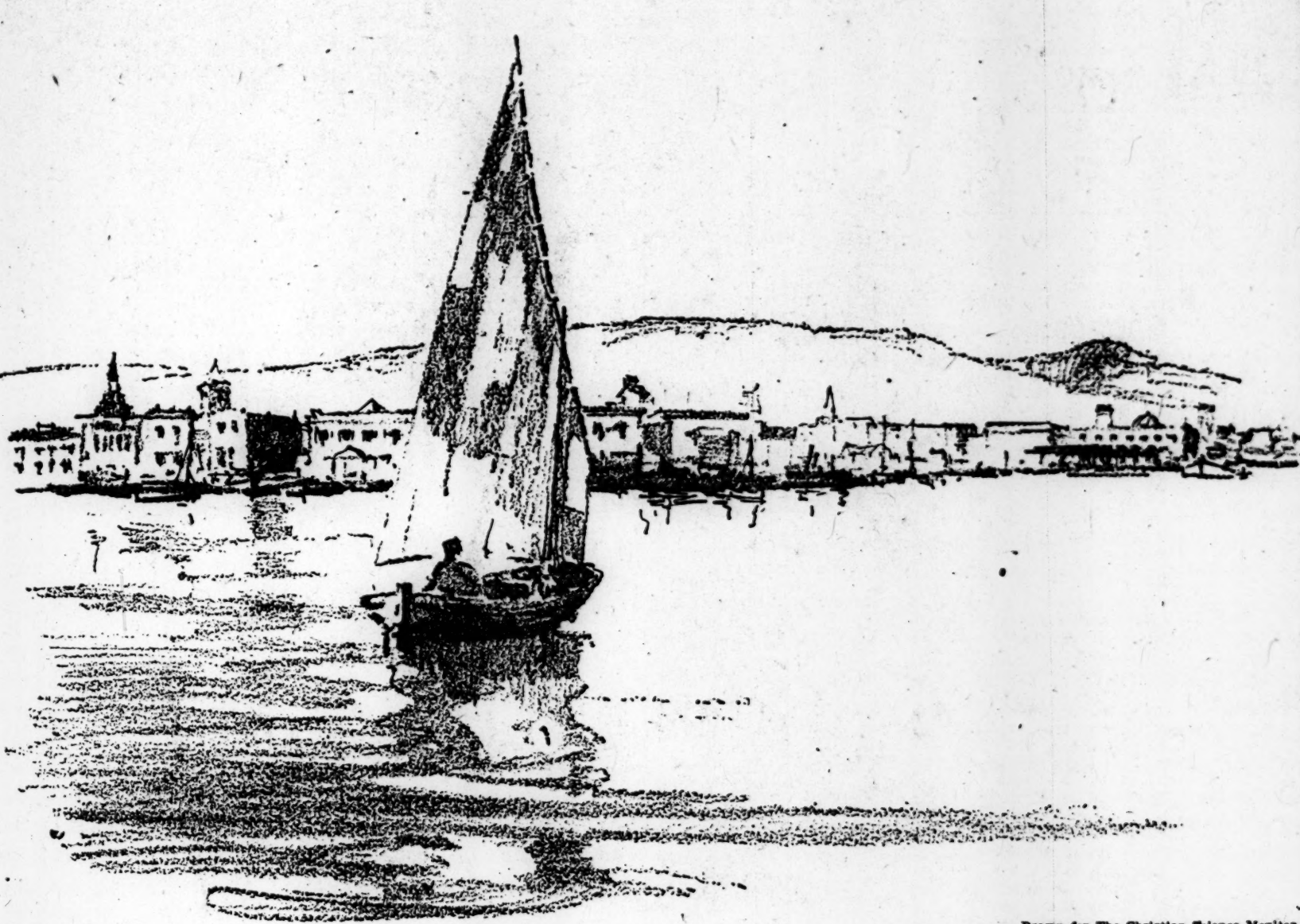
They will hold their course to the westward ever,
Till they reach the banks of the old gray river
Where the waters wash, and the reeds beds quiver
In the burning heat of the summer days....

—A. B. Paterson.

The Shepherd of La Vigie

"You are a grown boy now, my Gilbert," said his mother to him one day; "you are eleven years old, and you must begin to earn your living. We will go to the hiring at Bazolles, although it makes my heart ache to send you away from me."

The hiring took place, as was the custom at Bazolles, on the following Sunday, which was that before the Feast of Saint John, just as at Corbigny it is held on the Thursday before Corpus Christi. The sloping market-place, and the road which crossed it as a river crosses a lake, were crowded with farmers, who had come to find laborers, and with young people who wanted to "hire themselves out." The young men who wanted a place as carter had whips hung round their necks; those who would be field laborers were biting a green leaf or wore one on their hats; the girls held roses in their hands, and they were poorly dressed, in their worst gowns, so that people would not think them extravagant; but each of them had, wrapped in a handkerchief, and put away in a corner of the neighboring inn, a gown for the dance and a bit of ribbon to tie in their bodice. Each one had brought with her a relative, her mother or an aunt or a friend. And Gilbert had near him his mother.... He was certainly one of the youngest there, as the majority of the servants ranged from fifteen to twenty years old and several even were grown men who wanted to change their places for reasons of fancy or money, and the little fellow motionless at the foot of the steps of the shop—a good



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Suez

A most interesting part of the journey to the East is the passage of the Suez Canal. After leaving Port Said with all its noise and clatter, shouting and coal barges, the ship enters this waterway, the result of the energy, patience, and constructive genius of the Frenchman M. de Lesseps. The history of the Suez Canal is indeed a record of the gradual overcoming of apparently insuperable difficulties by one who after many years of service, possessed the courage, fortitude, and endurance necessary for the completion of his task.

From the earliest days the advantage of insuring direct water communication between the Mediterranean

and the Red Sea had been recognized. Various attempts were made by way of the Nile, and some sort of canal existed as far back as 1380 B. C., while a scheme for direct communication by means of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez was entertained as early as the Eighteenth Century. In the years that followed, the plan was often revived, till in 1846, the Société d'Etudes pour le Canal de Suez was organized by Prosper Enfantin. Little progress was made till, in 1854, Ferdinand de Lesseps obtained a ninety-nine years concession from Said Pasha, for which, however, he was unable to obtain the necessary confirmation from the Sultan of Turkey owing to opposition from British diplomacy. At length this op-

position was overcome, and the work was started in 1859; while ten years later the canal, with its total length of one hundred miles, was opened.

At intervals along its length are "gares" or stations, where the channel has been deepened to enable vessels to pass each other. These consist of a house or two, shaded by a group of palm trees, and beyond, the desert, stretching out apparently infinitely on each side of the narrow waterway; on the horizon a camel looms up, every line standing out thin and sharp against the skyline. In pre-war days the ships flashed out their electric searchlights as evening fell, sending the long rays of light forward into the darkness, illuminating the dun-col-

ored desert, the water, and the lines of the canal banks, apparently meeting in an endless perspective. It is difficult to describe the wonderful effect of this light; the ship glides on almost imperceptibly, and from the forepart nothing is to be clearly seen but that which is illuminated by its white radiance. All it touches seems ethereally beautiful, white beyond its radius, everything is gray, shadowy and indistinct. It is a sight not easily forgotten.

The latter part of the canal runs through the Bitter Lakes, and finally Suez is reached, the ending of that strange dreamlike passage.

What They Will Do

"The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,
And what will poor Robin do then,
Poor thing?"

"And what will Muskrat do, and Chipmunk, and Whitefoot, and little Chickadee,—poor things? Never fear! Robin has heard the trumpets of the north wind and is retreating leisurely toward the south-wise things! Muskrat is building a warm, winter lodge. Chipmunk has already built his hut and ben, and so far under the stone wall that a month of zeros could not break in. Whitefoot, the woodmouse, has stored the hollow stub of the popular full of acorns, and has turned Robin's deserted nest into a cosy house. And Chickadee, dear thing! Nature looks after him. There are plenty of provisions for the hunting, and a big piece of suet on my lilac bush. His clothes are warm, and he will hide his head under his wing in the elm-tree hole when the north wind doth blow. I shall not mind it, either not so much any way, on account of Chickadee. He lends me a deal of support. So do Chipmunk, Whitefoot, and Muskrat."

"Here in my own small woods and

marshes there is much getting ready, much comforting assurance that nature is equal to her task, that winter is not approaching unaware. What with the migrating, the strange, deep sleeping, the building and harvesting, there will be also much comfortable, much joyous and sociable living.

"Long before the muskrats began to build, even before the swallows commenced to flock, my chipmunks started their winter stores. I do not know which began his work first, the chipmunk or the provident ant. The ant has come by a reputation for provident thrift, though entirely deserved, is still not the exceptional virtue it is made to seem. The chipmunk is just as thrifty. So is the busy bee. It is the thought of the approaching winter that keeps the busy bee far beyond her summer needs. Much of her labor is for the winter. By the first of August she has filled the brood chamber with honey—forty pounds of it, enough for the hatching bees and for the whole colony until the willows tassel again. But the harvesting is pushed with vigor on to the flowering of the last

autumn asters—on until fifty, a hundred, or even three hundred pounds of surplus honey are sealed in the combs, and the colony is safe should the sun not shine again for a year and a day.

"So here is nature, in these extra pounds of honey, making provision for me, incapable drone that I am, who could not make a drop of honey from a whole forest of linden bloom. Yet I want honey, so I give the bees a bigger gum log than they need; I build their greater barns; and when the harvest is all in, this extra store I make my own.

"The woodchuck's is a curious shift. Winter spreads far but does not go deep down, only about four feet; and Woodchuck, if he cannot escape overland, can, perhaps, underland. So down he goes through the winter, down into a mild even temperature, five long feet away—laid as free from the storm and cold as Bobolink among the reeds of the distant Orinoco. . . .

That he will return with Bobolink . . . in the spring out of this dark way, is very strange. For he went in most meagerly prepared. He took nothing with him apparently. The muskrat built him a house, and under the ice turned all the meadow into a well-stocked cellar. The beaver built a dam, cut and anchored under water a plenty of green sticks near his lodge, so that he too would be under cover when the ice formed, and have an abundance of tender bark at hand. Chipmunk spent half of his summer laying up food near his underground nest. But Woodchuck simply dugged him a hole . . . and waited the resurrection of the spring. . . .

"The north wind doth blow,
And we shall have snow,

but what good reason is there for our being daunted at the prospect? Robin and all the others are well prepared. . . . It is by no means a cheerless prospect, this wood and meadow world of mine in the gray November light. . . . The smaller birds of the winter, like the tree-sparrow and the junco, feed upon the weeds and grasses that ripen unmolested along the roadside and waste places. A mixed flock of these small birds lived several days last winter upon the seeds of the ragweed in my mowing. The weeds came up in the early fall after the field was laid down to clover and timothy. They threatened to choke out the grass. I looked at them, rising shoulder-high and seedy over the greening field, and thought with dismay of how they would cover it by next fall. After a time the snow came, a foot and a half of it, till only the tops of the seedy ragweeds showed above the level white; then the juncos, goldfinches, and tree-sparrows came, there was a five day's shucking of ragweed-seed in the mowing, and five days of plenty."—Dallas Lore Sharp in "American Fields and Forests."

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Venice

"Certain mental pictures rise before the collector of memories at the simple mention of the places he has loved," writes Henry James, in "Italian Hours." "When I hear, when I see, the magical name I have written above these pages, it is not of the great Square that I think with its

strange basilica and its high arcades, nor of the wide mouth of the Grand Canal, with the stately steps and the well-poised dome of the Salute: it is not of the low lagoon, nor the sweet Piazzetta, nor the dark chambers of St. Mark's. I simply see a narrow canal in the heart of the city—a patch of green water and a surface of pink wall. The gondola moves slowly; it gives a great smooth swerve, passes under a bridge, and the gondolier's cry, carried over the quiet water, makes a kind of splash in the stillness. A girl crosses the little bridge, which has an arch like a camel's back, with an old shawl on her head, which makes her characteristic and charming; you see her against the sky as you float beneath. The pink of the old wall seems to fill the whole place; it sinks even into the opaque water. Behind the wall is a garden, out of which the long arm of a white June rose—the roses of Venice are splendid—has flung itself by way of spontaneous ornament. On the other side of the small waterway is a shabby facade of Gothic windows and balconies—balconies on which dirty clothes are hung and under which a cavernous-looking door way opens from a flight of slimy water-steps. It is very hot and still, the canal has a queer smell, and the whole place is enchanting.

"It is poor work, however, talking about the color of things in Venice. The fond spectator is perpetually looking at it from his window, when he is not floating about with that delightful sense of being for a moment a part of it, which any gentleman in a gondola is free to entertain. Venetian windows and balconies are a dreadful lure, and while you rest your elbows on these cushioned ledges the precious hours fly away. . . . The brightest page of MS. looks dull beside the brilliancy of your milieu. All nature beckons you forth and murmurs to you so pathetically that such hours should be devoted to collecting impressions. . . . afterwards, in ugly places, at unprivileged times, you can convert your impressions into prose. Fortunately for the present prose the weather was not always fine. . . . Even then, however, there was a constant entertainment in the view. It was all cold color, and the steel-grey floor of the lagoon was stroked the wrong way by the wind. Then there were charming cool intervals, when the churches, the houses, the anchored fishing-boats, the slowly gently-curving line of the Riva, seemed to be washed with a pearly white. Later it all turned warm—warm to the eyes as well as to the other senses. After the middle of May the whole place was in a glow. The sea took on a thousand shades, but they were only endless varieties of blue, and those rosy walls I just spoke of began to flush in the thick sunshine. Every patch of color, every yard of weather-stained stucco, every glimpse of nestling garden or daub of sky above a calle, began to shine and sparkle—began, as the painters say, to 'compose.' The lagoon was streaked with odd currents, which played across it like huge finger-marks. The gondolas multiplied, and spotted it all over; every gondola and gondolier looking, at a distance, precisely like every other."

Understanding

The only hope of understanding is in doing.—George MacDonald.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Modern Lazar House

IN THE old days of religious persecution the familiars of the Holy Office were wont to come to any house, and remove without ceremony the person suspected of heresy. Those who understand anything of the tendency of the organization of the medical profession, in the present day, are perpetually having forced upon them evidence of a tendency in this profession to fasten upon the modern household a physical terrorism, conceived on lines exactly similar to the mental terrorism imposed by the Inquisition.

If anyone doubts this it is only necessary to refer to what has recently been going on in California. Here the doctors have discovered a new terror to human existence in the shape of what is described as a carrier of disease. Now it would seem, from the definitions of the medical profession itself that there is no person in the world who may not be a disease carrier. Indeed one thing is quite certain, which is that at the rate the doctors are going, everybody in the world who can be sufficiently frightened, soon will be a disease carrier. Everybody whose mentality is not that of the Dark Ages must be aware, by this time, of the fact, admitted by the medical profession itself, that fear is one of the greatest inducements of disease. As a matter of fact, as the medical profession is bound one day to discover, all disease is germinated mentally and is mentally disseminated. But when people are filled with fear of disease, when their attention is concentrated mentally upon disease, and when the consequences of disease are perpetually pictured to them in concrete forms, a healthy mentality is bound to give place to a diseased mentality, with the result that this diseased mentality will inevitably manifest itself on the human body, which is but a subjective state of the human mind. When therefore the health authorities in the State of California descend upon a household, in Alameda, and announce that a member of this household has become a carrier of disease, with such fatal effect that she has been the innocent cause of the death of four members of her own family, through communicating typhoid fever, anyone who is not absolutely bereft of their senses can see the horror with which the victim must be overwhelmed, and the terror which must be imparted to millions of other people that they, or somebody else, may be equally innocently disseminating disease.

In case it should be imagined that a disease carrier is an exceptional thing, or a culprit who can be readily detected, the medical dictionaries are careful to destroy any such lingering hope. In Appleton's Medical Dictionary, 1916 edition, a carrier is defined as:—"A person who harbors virulent bacteria or protozoa long after his apparent recovery from the disease, or even without having developed the special disease." More than this, three kinds of carriers are defined. First, the "Acute carrier:—One who harbors the organism a few weeks after convalescence." Second, the "Chronic carrier:—A person harboring pathogenic organisms for months or years." Pathogenesis, it may incidentally be remarked, means the development of disease. Third, the "Temporary carrier:—A healthy person who harbors pathogenic organisms without having had the disease." From this it will be observed, that, and this is utterly in keeping with many late medical discoveries, the healthy person is really the most dangerous. The acute carrier, the medical profession and the culprit's neighbors, might be on the lookout for; the chronic carrier might be kept under observance and suspicion; but the temporary carrier, not only may be but must be in the midst of the world the whole time.

Now it must be manifest, to anybody who will take the trouble to think, that this sort of definition of disease and diagnosis of disease is fastening a physical charge upon the ordinary man and woman in exactly the same way in which the Holy Office fastened its charge of heresy on anyone centuries ago. Instead of the familiar of the Holy Office, knocking at the street door, and carrying the victim of religious persecution to the Inquisition, the medical officer of health is beginning to claim his right to knock at the door, and carry off anybody, quite as arbitrarily, to the nearest hospital, or at the very least to quarantine the inmates. In the old days of the plagues the representative of the health laws of that period would go through the streets, marking every infected house with a cross. From that moment the mental atmosphere created, reduced that house to something perilously near a tomb. And if the health officers are to be permitted, simply on their own diagnoses, to condemn any healthy person whom they may suspect to quarantine or removal, as a disease carrier, the Twentieth Century is going to witness something which it was imagined had died out with the increase of civilization, and for the abolition of which the doctors have always prided themselves upon being the cause.

It is not much to be wondered, therefore, that the Governor of California recently permitted a bill for the amendment of the public health acts, in the direction of authorizing quarantine for disease carriers, to lapse after it had passed both houses of the last state legislature. The human race had better come to an end at once than continue to exist under a tyranny and terrorism which would make family existence and social intercourse a positive horror. Nobody at all would be safe from an accusation of being a carrier, and when it is remembered how many wrong diagnoses are admittedly made by the medical profession in a year, it may be imagined how many healthy people would be quarantined, or something worse, by incompetency or mistake. The insane asylums of the world have been used only too often for the hideous purpose of doing away with perfectly sane people, but the quarantining or removal of healthy disease carriers

might be used for the same purpose, to an extent which it is impossible even to estimate.

Even a man's business might be interfered with and closed, at a moment's notice. On the 24th of September, of this year, a certain milk dealer, in Los Angeles county, California, was served by the health officer with a warning to the effect that "you are hereby notified to discontinue the sale of milk from your dairy until it is shown that no person connected with your dairy has been affected with typhoid, and further, that the condition in all other respects is satisfactory to the health officer." On the 11th of October another notice was issued to the same dairyman, to the effect that "permission is hereby given you to operate a dairy, with the provision that no person is or will be employed who is under suspicion as being a typhoid fever carrier or one who is capable of giving typhoid fever to others." In plain English, here is a man whose business is to be arbitrarily stopped, not because there is disease on his premises, but until such time as he has proved that there is nobody employed in his business who has ever been affected with a certain disease, and who is ultimately only allowed to proceed with his business, provided that he does not employ anybody who is suspected of being a carrier of typhoid. But it has to be remarked that everybody is a suspect, and the apparently healthy person the worst suspect of all.

Nor is this all. The world is informed that there is no remedy known for a disease carrier. Therefore in a certain case, now before the State Board of Health, in California, it is stated that the victim will probably never be released from quarantine. In other words, the world is going back several centuries to the Lazar house, and just as the leper was confined for his lifetime, so will the disease carrier be quarantined for his lifetime. Indeed, the advantage was all on the side of the leper, for the leper, carefully covered and bell in hand, was permitted to go out into the world, whereas in the modern Lazar house the victim will never be permitted to pass the boundaries of quarantine.

And this is the result of centuries of orthodox medical practice, culminating in the practice of the Twentieth Century.

M. Clémenceau on Boloism

THE recent review which M. Clémenceau made of that system of German intrigue which Mr. Lloyd George, with his accustomed inevitability, has summed up in the word Boloism, may not contain any new information. M. Clémenceau, indeed, expressly states that it is no part of his intention to plunge into the great intrigue, "organized and carried out in accordance with a common system applicable to all the countries of the Entente." And, indeed, there surely has been enough of revelation. M. Clémenceau's intention is, quite evidently, not so much to tell people something new as to help them to realize what they already know, and few people are better fitted for this task than the French Premier. Added to that ability which he possesses, in such an eminent degree, of seeing a question in all its ramifications, he has the ability to help others to a similar view.

So, when M. Clémenceau deals with Boloism, he does not confine himself to France. He tells of the United States, faced at every turn by a system of espionage which has reduced treason to a fine art; of Italy, which, in a time of great crisis, finds herself "undermined in the secret springs of her national existence"; and of Russia, sold by German agents. Then, with a quick change of view from what is actually still happening to that system which made these things possible, he tells how, long before the outbreak of the war, all the stage was set, and every German agent was in his place and "standing by." From the very beginning of the war, he says, Germany had Brandes at Copenhagen, Troelstra in Holland, high influences at the Swedish court, and Bernstorffs and Luxburgs, as well as Scheidemanns and Sudekums, everywhere. Then there was Switzerland, with its Willes and Eglis, its Wattenwyls, Grimms and Hoffmanns.

From Switzerland, he goes to Sweden and to Stockholm, with its German-inspired conference. Who could pretend not to see in it all a "German-inspired peace"? And from Stockholm he travels to Petrograd, with its Soviet programs "drawn up in Berlin before seeing the light of day in the Taurida Palace." Did the Soviet, fearing the cry of indignation which its program provoked throughout all France, seek to modify its proposals? "What do we care," he raps out, "about a further version of German cupidity?"

Finally, after glancing at the United Kingdom, with its Boloism in Ireland, M. Clémenceau comes back to France. "We," he says, "have had and we still have Bolo, the Bolo of Bolos, with a sumptuous procession of Almeyreydas, and Margulies, of Duvals, Goldskys, and Landaus." So he covers the whole ground, and causes the great problem to stand out with a vivid simplicity which compels attention.

It is all very necessary. As the urgent need for unity and still more complete unity dawns upon the allied peoples, there must come a recognition of the fact, that all that is opposed to them is segregated in one camp. A blow at Boloism in France is a blow at Boloism everywhere, and wherever German intrigue is discovered, it is the same intrigue, the same Boloism. It is just this which makes such a summing up as that given by M. Clémenceau specially useful at the present time.

Cleveland's Traction System

MEMBERS of Massachusetts' special legislative Committee on Street Railways, engaged in investigating traction conditions in the different cities, with the view of bringing the facts before the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature, in connection with proposals for street railway reform and improvement in that State, recently visited Cleveland, Ohio. St. Louis also has been giving attention to the Cleveland method of dealing with the traction problem.

It cannot be said that complete satisfaction obtains anywhere, nor are economists agreed as to the soundness

of the systems that appeal most favorably to popular favor. It is a fact, however, that some cities have so reformed and regulated their street-car lines that the public travels over them with greater comfort at less cost than the lines of other cities afford, and that where such desirable improvement has been made possible, as in Cleveland, for instance, it is due principally to the fact that the street railway is regarded rather as a public convenience than as a mere dividend-paying enterprise.

The present franchise of the Cleveland Railway was granted by city ordinance in December, 1909, and approved by the people on a referendum vote in February, 1910. This franchise runs to May 1, 1934. It allows the company 6 per cent dividends on its outstanding capital stock, amounting to \$26,800,000 out of an authorized capital of \$35,000,000. The net earnings in excess of its interest charges and fixed dividends may be used toward the reduction of fares and the betterment of service. A St. Louis inquiry into the affairs of the Cleveland company, however, indicates that, to date, there has been no excess. This would leave the inference that neither reductions nor betterments have been forthcoming. The established fare is 3 cents, with 1 cent for transfers. "The city," says the St. Louis report, "has the right to propose extensions, betterments or permanent improvements, and may supervise schedules and routes, but it practically guarantees a net revenue to the company of 6 per cent on the outstanding capital stock, and this has been paid regularly since the passage of the ordinance, although for six years, from 1910 to 1915, inclusive, its payment created a deficit."

If this connection it will be well for those seeking the facts to hear from the president of the Cleveland company, John J. Stanley, who took a lively interest in the Massachusetts visitors, and who said to them: "The great point of difference between the Cleveland street railway problem, as it exists today, and that of Boston or any other American city, is the mode of cooperation that exists between the public and the corporation, whereby the public regards the railway system as its own personal property and sees our problems through friendly eyes." Speaking of certain bridge, viaduct, and other facilities, for which the Cleveland company pays a moderate rental, Mr. Stanley said it had not paid a cent toward the construction of any of them. The cost was all divided between the city and the steam railway companies. "These are the kinds of savings," he added, "that make low fares possible when the public stands in the attitude of an owner of the street-car lines just as they are owners of the streets."

The Cleveland traction lines are operated under what is known as the Taylor plan, which makes provision for savings, over and above all fixed charges, for an interest fund. "It is by means of this fund," said Mr. Stanley, "that the rate of fare is regulated. When the fund exceeds \$700,000 the fare is automatically reduced; when it drops below \$300,000, it is automatically increased." The maximum fare at the present time is 4 cents. If it is raised to 5 cents, the stockholders will get no larger dividends than they are receiving now, and as soon as the high cost of everything is lowered, by the return of normal conditions, the fares will drop again.

The main thing, however, is that the Cleveland street cars are operated with the principal purpose of accommodating the public. That is the feature wherein they differ most conspicuously from the street cars in so many other American cities, and this is the feature wherein the street cars of other American cities must, sooner or later, conform to something like the Cleveland system.

Lord Reading

As a boy, Lord Reading ran away to sea. Most boys think of doing so at some time or another, but Lord Reading actually achieved his purpose. He was not, of course, Lord Reading in those days, but just Rufus Isaacs, the son of one Joseph M. Isaacs, a London merchant. He had been to school at University College, also in Brussels and in Hanover, and, when he returned to London after his Hanover experience, he found that plans were afoot to send him to Cambridge. Now, like a certain great archbishop, young Isaacs found the acquisition of knowledge "ever irksome," so he took a short cut to freedom, and embarked as a common sailor on a sailing vessel bound for South America. The name of the ship was the Blair Athol. Before he had been very long at sea, however, the runaway realized that "stowing the main skysail and cleaning the brasswork were not such fun as they seemed in fancy." In fact it was all very dull and monotonous. So when the good ship Blair Athol docked at Rio de Janeiro, Rufus took another short cut and decamped. This time he did not succeed so easily. "Contracts is contracts," especially amongst seafaring men, and so Rufus was diligently sought for, ultimately found, and, willy nilly, obliged to continue his voyage back to London, by way of Calcutta. When he finally arrived in the Thames he was quite satisfied that he had indeed had enough of it, and was glad to accept an offer from his father to manage a branch of the family business at Magdeburg, in Germany.

But this was not a success either. If cleaning ships was bad, dispatching shipments was infinitely worse, and so, two years later, young Isaacs was back again in London and fully embarked on a career on the stock exchange. And still, somehow, there was no success. Indeed there was very much the reverse. He gained great applause as an amateur boxer, but lost much money as a stock broker, so he ultimately left the House, and, having determined to become a lawyer, retired to the Temple, ate his dinners, and, in due time, as one writer has put it, "stepped breezily out of the chambers of Mr. Lawson Walton into a practice that led to £20,000 a year, a dwelling in the Paradise of Park Lane, and any office that he may choose to aim at."

Rufus Isaacs had at last found himself, and once he had found himself, everything he had ever done began to be of use to him. The knowledge of men gleaned in the fustle of the Blair Athol, in the streets of Rio de Janeiro, on the banks of the Elbe in Magdeburg, or in the House in the city of London, often stood him in

good stead. He was quickly recognized as one of the greatest company lawyers London had ever seen. His astonishing mastery of intricate figures and details, together with his remarkable penetration, caused him to be ever in demand where some specially tightly tied knot, involving large mercantile or financial houses, had to be untied. Everything seemed to go down before him, and all was done with a certain gayety and cultured good humor which was as disconcerting to his opponents as it was disarming to the jury.

For such a man, Parliament was inevitable, and so, in due course, in the year 1904, he sought the suffrages of the famous biscuit city of Reading, on the banks of the Thames, and was, in due course, returned. Thereafter his rise was rapid. The year 1909 found him Solicitor-General, the next year Attorney-General, the next a Privy Councillor, the next a member of the Cabinet, the first Attorney-General ever to be admitted, and the next the Lord Chief Justice of England. That was in 1913, and in 1914 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Reading. Since the outbreak of the war his great financial ability has been placed at the disposal of the Allies, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, and his great services were further recognized the other day when an earldom of the United Kingdom was conferred upon him.

Notes and Comments

"How do I know my investment will be secured?" asked a woman who was approached, in Ottawa, to subscribe for the Dominion Victory Loan. "Why," she was answered, "our boundless nation is your security." "But suppose the Germans win?" she suggested. "The Germans will never win," she was told with emphasis. "Well," she further interposed, "suppose the Book of Revelation is right that this is to be the end of the world, what security would I have?" At this the canvasser showed embarrassment and went on to the next house. There are some questions that neither Canadian Victory nor United States Liberty bond salesmen can answer; but there is ground for congratulation that they are so few.

For the utterly unexpected, and for complete irresponsibility, surely nothing could surpass the little book called "Tommy's Tunes" which has recently been compiled by a lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. Hymn tunes, nursery rhyme tunes, ragtimes, all mixed together, and adapted to the most fearful and wonderful words. Old army songs are few and far between, but a relic of the famous Flanders Army of two hundred years ago may perhaps be found in the lines of one song, which run:

We are the boys that make no noise
Although we're out in France.

One writer traces them to the fragment sung by Tony Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer":

We are the boys that fear no noise
Where the thundering cannons roar.

ONE of the incidental benefits that the world will derive from the war will be an increased knowledge of geography. That there is need of this is shown by the fact that when Lieutenant Ioanidu, who has been private secretary to Queen Marie of Rumania, offered to reply to questions at the close of an address, recently given in San Francisco, concerning the part being taken by his nation in the war, a benevolent-looking lady arose and, with a beaming smile, asked him: "Do tell us whether your country is in Asia or Africa." In enlightening her, Lieutenant Ioanidu may have given information to others whose notions as to the whereabouts of Rumania were as vague as her own.

FORTUNATELY not everybody will agree with Dr. Collis of the Welfare Section of the Ministry of Munitions when he condemns the practice of working before breakfast. Early rising has been a rule of conduct with many among the greatest of the sons of men. Rubens, for instance, made a practice of rising at four, of getting quickly to his easel, and of producing, before breakfast, the wonderful sketches which are known to this day as the "Breakfast Sketches." The point will be decided by everybody according to his own inclination, but it is good to remember the modern saying that it is the early worm that escapes the bird.

THE day was dull, as days can be dull, sometimes, only in the trenches. Suddenly, high up in the sky, sailing over the lines, was discerned a flock of wild geese. In a moment, rifles were blazing upward from all quarters; even machine guns were requisitioned, whilst away at the other side of No Man's Land the German, too, was roused to action. But the flock of geese sailed on, their long necks outstretched and their wings rising and falling in undisturbed rhythm. And never a one came down.

INSTRUCTOR in elementary naval class, Boston, U. S. A.—"Now, will one of you young gentlemen tell me what a binnacle is?"

Freshwater Student from Chicago, U. S. A.—"A binnacle is a little shell-fish that attaches itself to a ship below the water line."

BONNETS, in France, agree with their wearers' moods, and with their political convictions. The Bonnet Rouge, which is now in very bad odor, has a name which stands for something never very far from the surface since the fall of the Bastille. What the actual Bonnet Rouge which is giving French justice a good deal of occupation stands for, is, of course, quite another question. The Bonnet phrygien, with which the statues of Freedom and the Republic are adorned, is the very emblem of liberty. Then there are the private life "bonnets"; the good old nightcap, a depressing object apparently to the French mind, "triste comme un bonnet de nuit" is somebody badly depressed. Your bonnet, on the other hand, may become extremely lively, it may go tossing over the windmills; if so, it means that you go your own way entirely and don't care what anybody says about it.